



## *The Tiger Is One of the Best College Papers in the Nation*

Although Clemson College has no department of journalism, it is a singular fact that its student newspaper, **The Clemson Tiger**, is one of the foremost publications of its kind in the nation.

**The Tiger** is a standard sized newspaper, and in addition to its alert news staff, it has a staff photographer and each edition includes a pictorial review of activities in Tigertown.

Twice the Clemson student newspaper has won the coveted All-American rating, and for three consecutive years, in competition open to the South Carolina Collegiate Press Association,

it was awarded the all-state Wilton E. Hall trophy for the best college newspaper of South Carolina. This award, offered by the Anderson publisher, has now become the permanent possession of **The Tiger**.

Much of the credit for the outstanding success of **The Tiger** is due to the faculty advisor, Prof. John Lane, of the English department. Prof. Lane has given liberally of his time and talents in the development of **The Tiger**, and under his watchful supervision the paper has grown from a small tabloid to the format of a modern daily newspaper. His leadership

has been an inspiration for **The Tiger** staff, in whose interest he has devoted much time and effort. On the campus, Prof. Lane is often referred to as "a one-man school of journalism."

In the spring of 1907, a small group of energetic Clemson students let their fancy stray from the usual springtime thoughts of love and spring-fever, and their brainchild made the press one of the "powers that be" on the Clemson campus.

Cadet S. R. Rhodes, now Professor Rhodes, and head of the Electricity Department, was the editor-in-chief of that first **Tiger**,

and A. B. Taylor, now of Taylor-Colquitt Company in Spartanburg, was promoter and business manager. The newspaper they produced was the first college newspaper in the state.

Professor Rhodes is a bit reticent about those early days of **The Tiger**, the editorial, reportorial, and financial troubles and hazards encountered. And he gives credit for organizing the staff and originating the "sheet" to Taylor. Whether this was modesty or there was some black libel suit connected with the early history, research does not reveal.

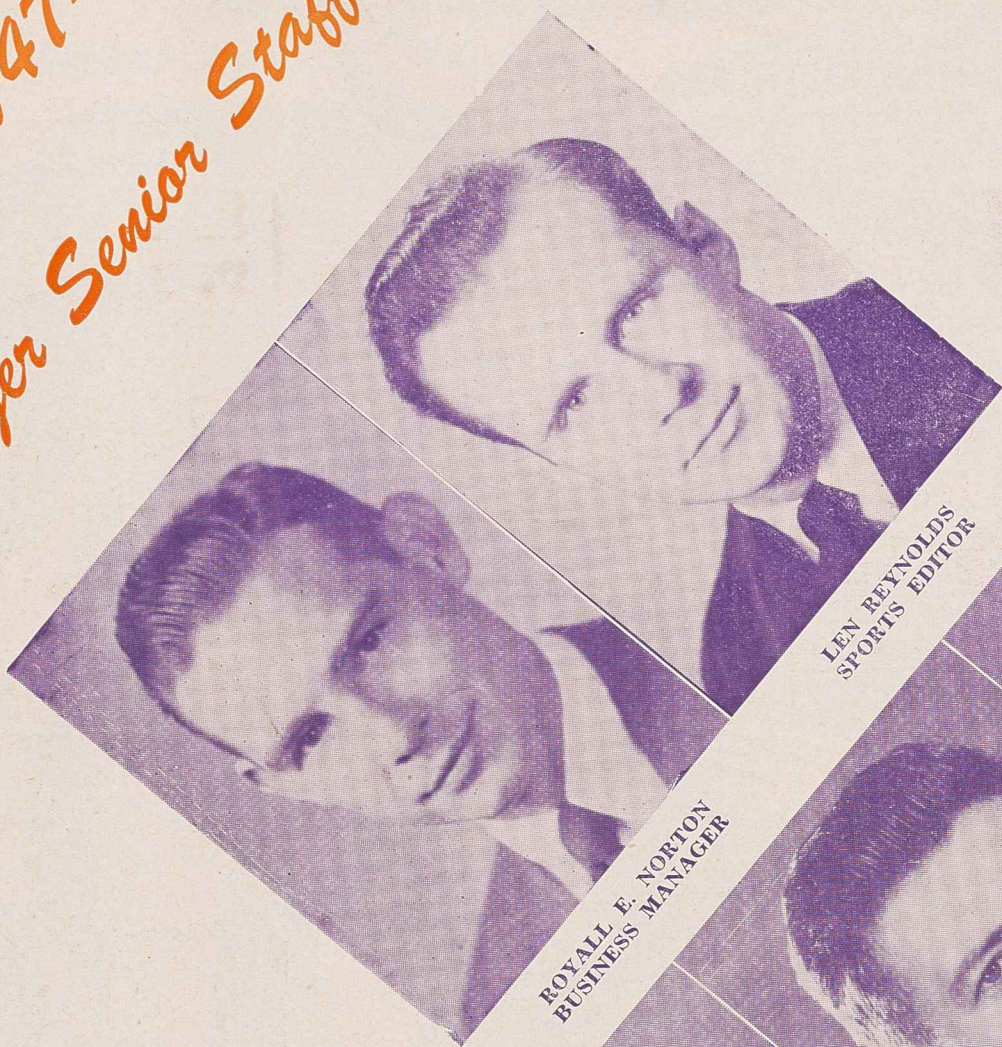
But some light is thrown on the

mechanics of the first few **Tigers** by Professor Rhodes' comment. "Just as must be in the case now, the editor-in-chief had to be eternally prodding his assistants, if the paper came out at all. And though the first paper was a bi-weekly publication, we still had to sit up into the wee hours of the morning to meet our deadline. Then, I had to make up the paper, and arrange even the advertising. Still worse, in those days, the editor had to do all the proof-reading."

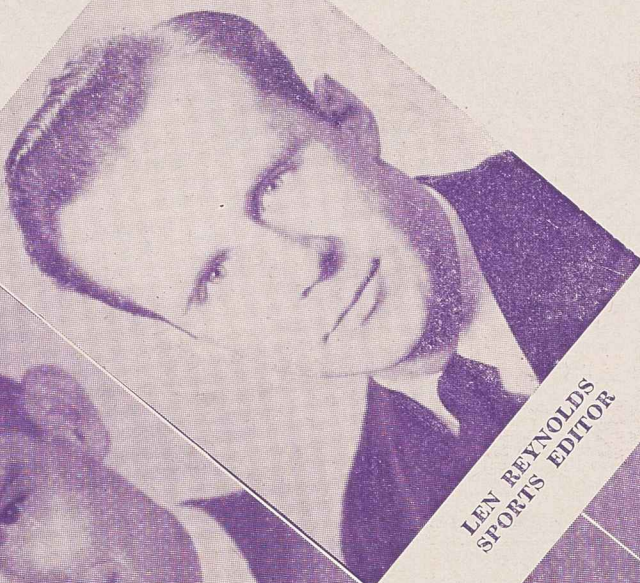
Bob Bradley likes to believe that times haven't changed a bit.



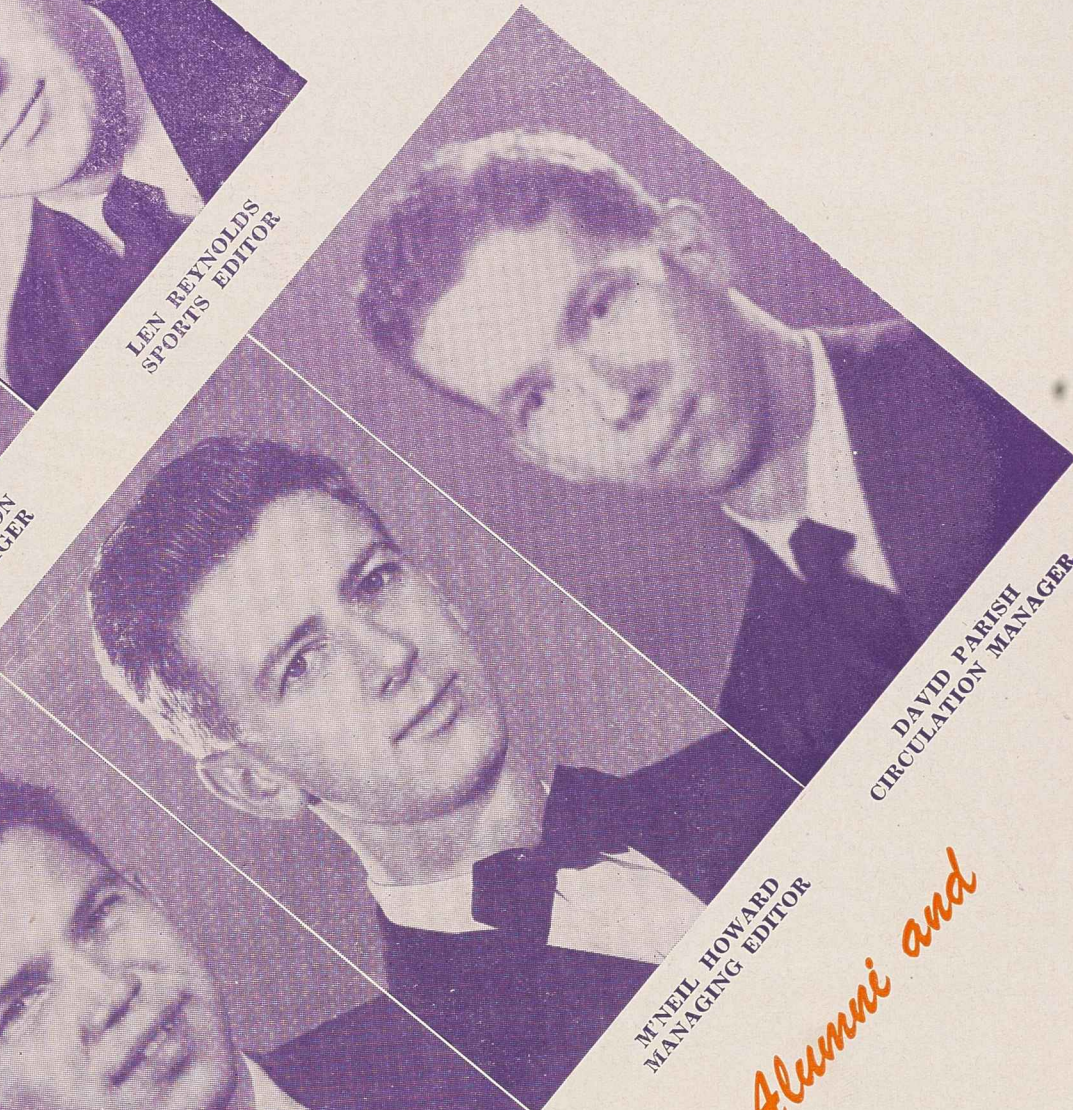
*The 1947-48  
Tiger Senior Staff*



ROYALL E. NORTON  
BUSINESS MANAGER



LEN REYNOLDS  
SPORTS EDITOR



M'NEIL HOWARD  
MANAGING EDITOR



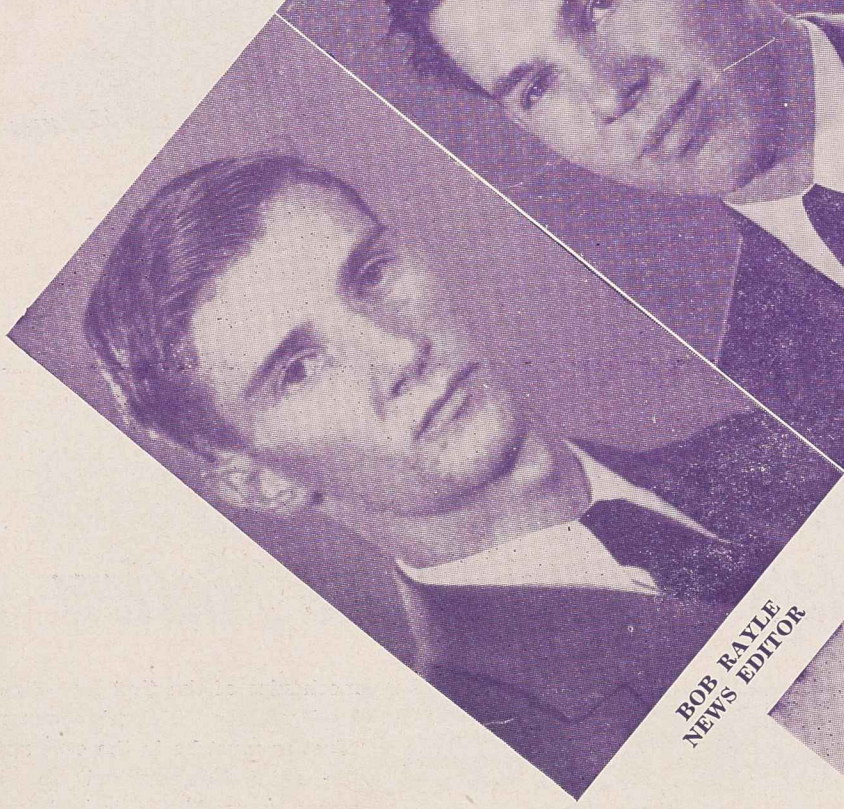
DAVID PARISH  
CIRCULATION MANAGER



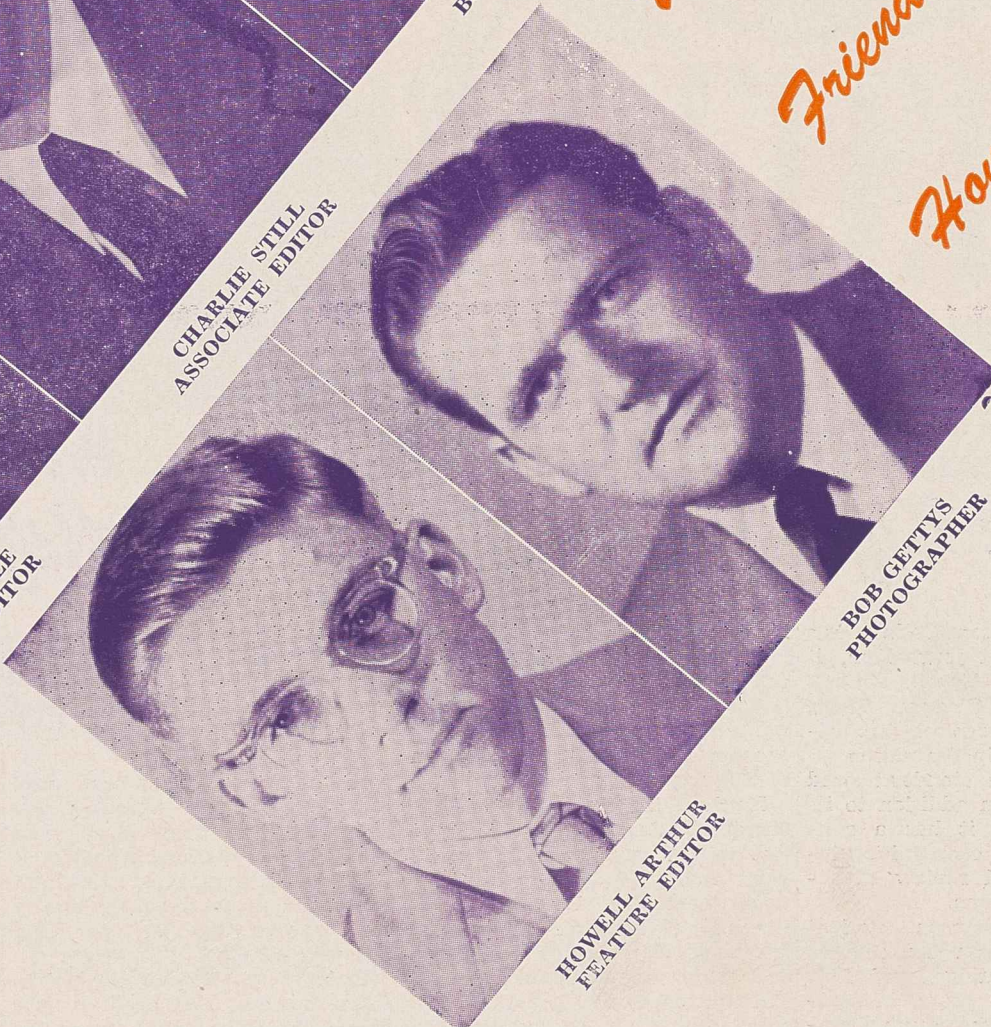
BOB BRADLEY  
EDITOR



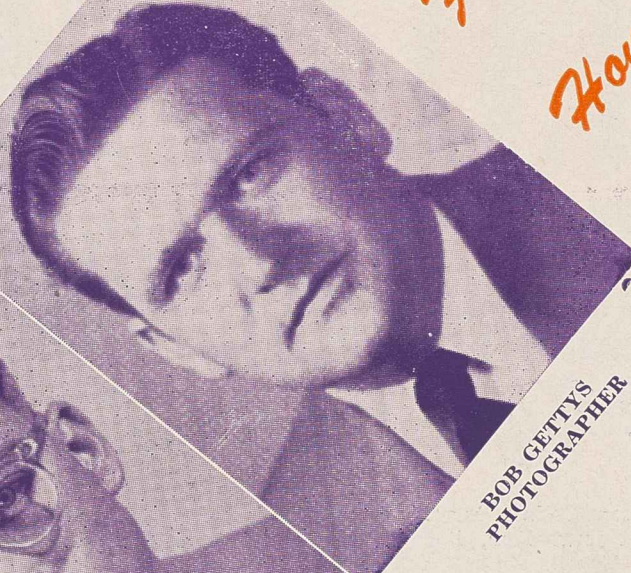
CHARLIE STILL  
ASSOCIATE EDITOR



BOB RAYLE  
NEWS EDITOR



HOWELL ARTHUR  
FEATURE EDITOR



BOB GETTYS  
PHOTOGRAPHER

*Welcomes Alumni and  
Friends To  
Homecoming*



# The Tiger

"He Roars For Clemson A & M"

Circulation—10,000

CLEMSON COLLEGE, S. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1948

Vol. XXXXII, No. 10

## Members Of First Class Talk It Over

(A synopsis of conversations between four members of Clemson's first class of 1896—Professor J. D. Hunter, Professor W. W. Klugh, and Professor R. E. Lee, all of the faculty, and the late B. F. Roberson, who was Chemist of South Carolina. Professor Hunter has long been interested in gathering recollections of the early graduates for placing on file in Clemson Library, and he called his informal meeting of these graduates for this purpose. The four met at the Robertson home, Clemson, on November 17, 1937).

### A Problem Submitted, by Professor Klugh

"The first veterinarian at Clemson", said Prof. Klugh, "was Mr. Wyman. His father was a noted obstetrician of New York and shortly before Mrs. Wyman was to present Mr. Wyman with an heir, Dr. Wyman came to Clemson to be in attendance. A son was born. Sometime afterwards Mr. and Mrs. Wyman secured a divorce and then the father, Dr. Wyman, married the daughter-in-law and the son, Mr. Wyman married the mother-in-law. Both Dr. Wyman and Mr. Wyman had sons by their second marriages. What was the relationship of the three boys?"

### RAINY DAYS

Prof. Lee said, "Back in our time, we didn't go to class if it was too rainy. We had to walk to the hotel for some of our classes and some of the other classrooms were equally as far from the barracks. We would send word to the President's Office that it was too wet and we spent the hour in barracks."

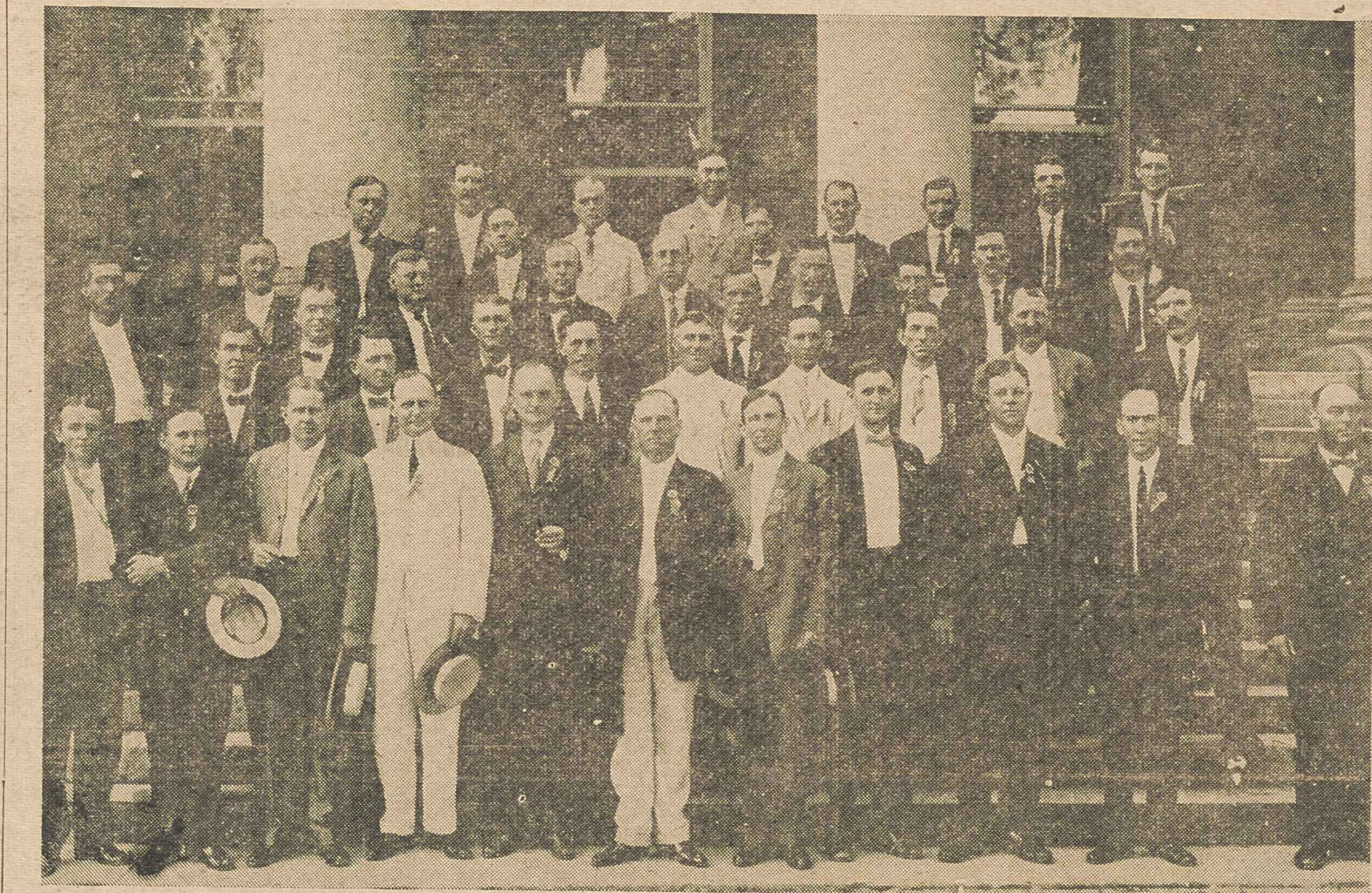
### "Sink" Pettigrew and Ed Hunter

Prof. Klugh said, "No account of early days at Clemson should leave out Sink Pettigrew. Sink was colored. Also he was the first liveryman at Clemson—he operated the first taxi. He was the only taximan we had until Mr. Clinkscales set up business. Sink had a horse of which he was very proud—an old sway-backed black which he called Black Diamond. We used to hire Black Diamond and Sink's conveyance to do our courting. I can see Tom Moorman (the late Colonel Moorman, U. S. A., late commandant at Clemson) yet on his way to Pendleton in this hired rig. There are people in Pendleton now that smile when they remember how Tom and the rest of us looked driving that old horse."

Mr. Robertson: "Sink prospered and bought himself a carry-all. And I remember one day he brought a load of boys over to the college from Calhoun. He saw them all to their seats, shut the door, then he went forward and got on the box and drove up in front of the barracks, got down and opened the door—and there wasn't a boy to be seen."

Prof. Hunter: "And there was old Ed Hunter." (Ed was colored). "No early account should leave him out."

Prof. Klugh: "I remember one day there was a man named Evans working at the machine shop who had been vaccinated and as a result had developed a case of varioloid. Old Ed, in the midst of one of Dr. Craighead's classes — Dr. Craighead at the



This picture was taken way back when—Clemson was just beginning. Shown in the picture are the men who came to Clemson in July, 1893. Note the handlebar mustaches and the way the people dressed back in the Gay Nineties. Front row, left to right, W. W. Klugh (Wee Willie), Wertz, Bowen, Carter Newman, Frank Sloan, W. W. Wardlaw, Joe E. Hunter (Little Joe), C. H. Snider, Ramseur, D. P. Thompson, and Newell. Second row, McPhail,

D. Ford, Simpson, R. Williams, Rudolph E. Lee (Pop Lee), Sam T. Carter, Elliott, L. E. Dean, Oscar Chappel and Brown. Third row, Dupree, McGoogan, J. D. Maxwell, C. Spratt, Swiggert, D. Burris, J. Spratt, Hoffmyer, Pickett, H. Burris and McLeas. Fourth row, Joe Lynch, J. D. White, Dave Henry, D. O. Brown, Singletary and the last two men are unidentified. (Picture through the courtesy of "Uncle Jake" Woodward).

time also was President of Clemson—poked his head in the door and he said, "Mr. President, Mr. Evans won't be around today; he's got a bad case of celluloid."

### Prof. Craighead taught French. Clemson's First Day

Mr. ———: "The first boys came to Clemson on the morning of July 5, 1893—it was a hot summer day, the thermometer must have been a hundred in the shade or over. I came in with the morning batch and that afternoon the main crowd arrived on foot—walking in from Cherrys. And what a sight—they were wearing everything from seersuckers to Prince Alberts. That was the days before overalls or they would have been in overalls—some of them. We wore stiff bosomed shirts in those days and stiff collars and cuffs. Some of the collars and most of the cuffs were celluloid—it saved laundry bills; all you had to do was to rub the celluloid cuffs and put them on again."

Prof. Hunter: "I came up, on the fifth. And we were pretty green. A great many of us hadn't seen electric lights in our lives. I had but the reason was I came from only forty miles from Columbia and I had been to the courthouse. There were a lot of towns in South Carolina in those days that had no electric lights. And few of us had ever been many miles before from home."

"They met us over about the hospital—Lieutenant T. Q. Don-

aldson was commandant, the first commandant. He was in the 7th U. S. Calvary, recently out of West Point. The lieutenant was determined to make Clemson as strict as the Military Academy and he shouted out to us, "Fall in." We didn't know what "Fall in" meant, and Lawrence Sease said to him, "What the hell have you got to do with it?" (The late Lawrence Sease afterward became known to thousands of Clemson men as "King" Sease, professor of English)."

Mr. Lee: "Was it true some of the boys came in barefooted?"

Mr. Hunter, (laughing): "I don't know about that."

Mr. Robertson: "On the morning of the sixth, we were called together—we had been bunched around anywhere—and the command was given "front." This was followed by "right face." You never saw such an awkward squad—some stood still, some turned around; we did everything and anything. Boys kept coming in, off and on, for weeks—straggling in."

Mr. Klugh: "I arrived on July 31."

Mr. Lee: "I arrived on August 3."

Mr. Hunter: "A lot of the boys used to use the woods back of the barracks for a toilet—those woods and bushes."

Mr. Klugh: "Why, that went on all of the first year."

Mr. Robertson: "The boys who had been at Clemson two or three

weeks began hazing new boys. Already they were old boys and you'd hear them calling to newcomers: "Hey, rat."

Mr. Klugh: "The term 'rat' was brought to Clemson from some of the other military schools; it was in common usage there. A number of boys had been at The Citadel and there were a number from the old Patrick Military Academy at Anderson—I suppose more boys came from that school than from any other single institution that is, in the first class."

Mr. Lee: "I remember I had been to The Citadel and brought my cutaway jacket with me to Clemson. Lieutenant Donaldson had me put it on and set me up as a drill sergeant. I lined the boys up between the Main Building and the old Mechanical Building—in a long line—and gave them right face for an hour. Afterward the Commandant wanted to know how my men had turned out and as I hadn't counted them, I went out and counted the holes in the ground where their heels had "right faced."

Mr. Hunter: "Our first fatigue uniforms were made of jeans—old fashioned jeans—jackets and pants."

Mr. Klugh: "But we had cutaway uniforms from the first, tight fitting with braid and brass buttons. Officers wore plumes and the others wore pom poms on their hats."

Mr. Robertson: "By June 6,

1893, there were 400 cadets at Clemson."

Mr. Lee: "We had summer school in those days and winter holiday. Clemson was the center of state attention—the school had been founded as a part of the Tillman Reform Movement and it was Tillman's idea that the boys should work their way through school. So we attended school that year while there were crops to work and we went home in winter time when there was no farm work."

Mr. Hunter: "We were allowed to work if we wanted to—some of the boys did work; they were allowed to work on the farm or dig trees about the campus. They received eight cents an hour."

Mr. Klugh: "We were sent to observe how farming was done. I remember they took us over about the horticulture grounds to show us how to plow. Some of the boys who had been raised on a farm took hold of the plows and Tom Moorman said, "That's easy." And he took the plow but he didn't go far. 'No more plowing for me', he said."

Mr. Robertson: "The boys built the first dairy at Clemson — it stood in that hollow between the Chemistry and the present Dairy building. There was a spring there then and the milk was cooled in the spring water—rows of buckets were lined up in the spring. We didn't have ice then."

Mr. Klugh: "My tuition for the

(Continued on Page 2)



## Members First Class

(Continued from Page 1)

first year was paid by the month—\$6.50, and that included board, light, water, everything."

Mr. Lee: "One of the highlights of the first year was the crashing of the gangplank. Lieutenant Donaldson was young. He had us all out in front of the barracks in a hollow square when suddenly a shower of rain came up. He gave 'dismiss ranks' and we dismissed. We were young, too. We all headed for the gangplank and it gave way. Two of the boys sustained broken legs—Mahaffey and Lancaster. And Jeff Maxwell jumped out of a door on the first floor and landed right on Bill Yoe's stomach. He weighed 300 pounds."

Mr. Robertson: "The second year we paid \$16.88 every two and a half months. Dr. H. E. Sloan, the treasurer, said it was too much trouble taking in the money every month."

Mr. Klugh: "He was a character. I'll never forget him with his cane. He was a fine man."

Mr. Lee: "We came to Clemson in 1893 and were graduated in 1896. The first graduation exercises were held December 16, 1896. There was no class of '97, the second class was the class of '98. We had switched then to summer vacations. We went at first from February to mid-December, ten months a year."

Mr. Klugh: "When we came to Clemson, the Main Building was standing, the Chemistry Building—the old wing of it—and Barracks No. 1 without the present top floor—and there was one wing of the old Mechanical Hall, now burned. The house Professor Ed Freeman now lives in was standing at that time where the Library now stands—it was called the Experiment Station."

Mr. Lee: "The Main Building was called the Agricultural building and the word 'Agriculture' is still to be seen over the south entrance. The main building was designed by Bruce and Morgan, architects of Atlanta, and it is a better building than many of that time. The clock tower is a good clock tower. Winthrop was designed at about the same time by the same architects, and that explains the similarity of some of the buildings of the two institutions. The brick residences on the campus were built at this same time, designed by these architects."

Mr. Robertson: "Much of the labor on these buildings was convict labor. There was a stockade at Clemson. (Some of these convicts are buried in unmarked graves on Cemetery Hill behind the graves of the Calhoun family.)"

Mr. Klugh: "Many of the bricks were made where Professor Rosenkrans lives now."

Mr. Lee: "And some came from the old Stribling brickyard on Eighteen Mile Creek."

Mr. Hunter: "And the stone was quarried down that ravine behind the barracks—in that pasture; and some came from over by Fort Rutledge."

Mr. Robertson: "Jim Hall was acting as superintendent of buildings and he didn't know much about blue prints. He got the plans for the hotel mixed up and the back side was put to the front. And the Chemistry Building is eighteen inches wider at one end than at the other."

Mr. Klugh: "And John Hook told him about it—that there was eighteen inches difference and told Hall he must have been drinking. Hall didn't say anything about the drinking, but he measured the building and had to admit the differences."

### Early Sentinels

Mr. Lee: "We were very military and strict. Sentinels were posted on every hall and outside too from retreat to reveille. They

walked their posts—two hours at a time."

Mr. Klugh: "Sentinels were posted during the day for a time after the college burned. The main building burned in May, 1894, didn't it?"

Mr. Hunter: "We went to Rock Hill in April—the whole corps went over for the cornerstone exercises at Winthrop."

Mr. Lee: "We had to go on the train as far as Charlotte before going down to Rock Hill and the State of North Carolina objected to our being there—said we were an armed band of troops from South Carolina."

Mr. Klugh: "And we hadn't a round of ammunition."

Mr. Robertson: "But they let us

parade through Charlotte before they raised the objection. The band could play only one piece—Washington Post March, I think it was."

Mr. Lee: "So we went to Winthrop—445 cadets and we kept sentinels posted on the train."

Mr. Hunter: "And we came back to Clemson and the main building burned. It caught on the first floor."

Mr. Klugh: "And I've always believed it had something to do with some brandied fruit. The state sent a lot of fruit preserved in brandy to Clemson; it had been at the State Fair exhibit and it was put on the top floor of the Main Building as part of a museum the college was starting."

Mr. Lee: "The Earle family had sent some fine botanical specimens for this museum."

Mr. Hunter: "And there was a reptile collection of the state."

Mr. Klugh: "I am satisfied that some of the boys were up there trying to get the brandy out of that fruit and that the fire got started—maybe from a match."

Mr. Robertson: "And then in July, '94, we went to the summer encampment in Spartanburg. It was the beginning of Camp McClellan for Clemson. The Citadel had a summer encampment so we had to have one too—but we had but one."

Mr. Klugh: "They took us out by an old coal chute, we got coal and sand on our shoes and had

to stage a parade for General John B. Gordon—we paraded from Hayne clear into the square at Spartanburg and back and then we had to wash in cans that had had kerosene in them—they hadn't even been cleaned. What a row we raised."

### Early Matriculation

Mr. Hunter: "There was no special ceremony about matriculating. We came and they gave examinations."

Mr. Robertson: "We weren't classified at all until Prof. Stewart took us in hand—he taught meterology."

Mr. Hunter: "I had to stand a test in algebra. I was sent to Prof. Strode—he was the first

(Continued on Page 3)

## Sweetheart, Wife, Sister, or Mother THRILL HER THIS CHRISTMAS with a Lovely LANE Cedar Chest



## Join our LANE Christmas Club Now

*Easy Terms—*

**And Be Sure She Has Her Lane for Christmas!**  
It's the Real Love-Gift—the Gift that Starts the Home!

We have on display a complete assortment of gorgeous Lane Cedar Chests—finished in finest woods of the entire world, in styles to harmonize with any

other furniture! All have Lane's exclusive, desirable quality features! Free moth insurance policy goes with every chest. Come in today.

**Act Now! LAY-A-WAY a LANE Today!**  
**TAKE YOUR TIME TO PAY!**

**Maxwell Bros.  
& McCallum**  
Furniture  
Radios Frigidaires  
SENECA, S. C.



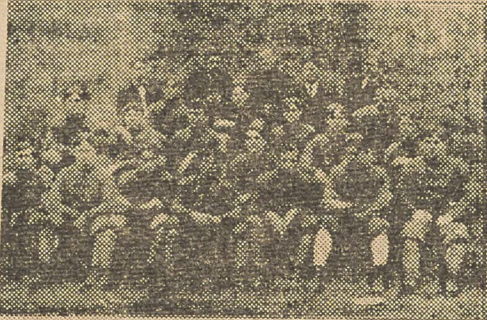
# The Tiger.

VOL. I. CLEMSON COLLEGE, JANUARY 21, 1907. No. 1

## THE TECH-CLEMSON GAME.

THE GREAT THANKSGIVING GAME. THE TIGERS DEFEATED THE YELLOW JACKETS. SCORE, 10 TO 0.

The Tech-Clemson game, which was the first of the season, was played on Thanksgiving day. The Tigers, who were the home team, defeated the Yellow Jackets, 10 to 0. The game was a very close one, with the Tigers leading 10 to 0 at the end of the third quarter. The Yellow Jackets were unable to score a point during the game.



This is the first edition of The Tiger printed back in 1907. This paper was a four page tabloid and was started to raise money with which to print the Taps. Sam Rhodes was the first editor and A. B. Taylor was the first business manager.

## OUR LAST YEAR'S COACH

After being in the position of coach of the Clemson football team for the past year, Mr. Strohman, who coached our team last year, has decided to leave the college.

Mr. Strohman, who coached our team last year, has decided to leave the college. He has been in the position of coach for the past year and has done a very good job.

Mr. Strohman, who coached our team last year, has decided to leave the college. He has been in the position of coach for the past year and has done a very good job.

Mr. Strohman, who coached our team last year, has decided to leave the college. He has been in the position of coach for the past year and has done a very good job.

Mr. Strohman, who coached our team last year, has decided to leave the college. He has been in the position of coach for the past year and has done a very good job.

# Little Theatre Was Born In 1947

By DAVE SPINNER

In the spring of 1947 there was felt among certain members of the Clemson student body a need for the organization of a theatrical group. Acting upon this decision, the groundwork for the present Clemson Little Theatre was laid.

The purpose of this society was to increase interest, stimulate creativeness, and foster artistic achievement in all the allied arts of the Little Theater. David Peebles, leader of the movement, was elected president of the group and an Executive Board composed of eight other students was selected to aid him. Assistant Professor of English, James Paul Winter, because of his past experience in dramatics, was chosen as faculty advisor.

In the summer of 1947, three one-act plays, "He", "Sparkin'", and "Evening Dress Indispensable" were produced under the direction of Mr. Winter. Each of the plays met with enthusiastic approval from the student body and the surrounding community. These plays were followed in the fall of 1947 by the three-act comedy, "The Bishop Misbehaves", also directed by Mr. Winter, and "Blithe Spirit" under the direction of R. E. Ware, associate chairman of the Little Theater Group.

Nineteen forty-eight saw the production of the hilarious comedy, "The Male Animal," under the fiery direction of Mrs. Mac Burnet, with Mr. Burnet acting

as technical advisor. The fall season of 1948 was opened with two one-act plays, "Where the Cross is Made," and a revival of "Sparkin'". Plans are now under way for be given next spring.

## SPORTING GOODS — HOUSEWARE

### SULLIVAN HARDWARE CO.

Anderson, S. C.

On Sale at Your Favorite Eating Place

COX'S PEANUT BUTTER SANDWICHES AND COOKIES

A. W. COX

Easley, South Carolina

South Carolina's Leading Store for Men and Boys

Clemson's Headquarters in Greenville

Heyward Mahon Company

GREENVILLE, S. C.

## Members First Class

(Continued from Page 2)

President of Clemson, Craighead was the second. Prof. Strode said "I have a system whereby you will go to the board." And I went to the board, and he said to factor A square minus B Square. I did that and he signed my card."

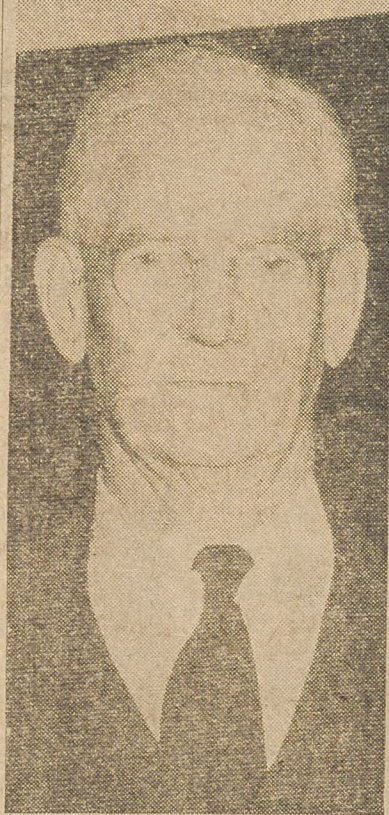
Mr. Robertson: "I remember the test he gave me: If three-fifths of a post is in water and it stands 20 feet above water, what is the length of the post?"

Mr. Klugh: "I had two questions. Mr. Strode was very methodical and he said, 'I have a system whereby you will go to the board.' And I went, and he said, 'If a farmer has a hundred watermelons and he sells them for five cents each, how much will he receive?' I said, 'Professor, I can answer that without writing it down.' Prof. Strode said, 'I have a system whereby you will write it down.' Then he said, 'If a man loans out \$100 at six percent interest, what interest will he collect at the end of the year?' And again I said, 'I can answer that.' Prof. Strode said, 'I have a system . . .'"

Prof. Hunter: "And from Prof. Strode's classroom I was directed to Prof. Furman's classroom (a member of the famous Furman family of Baptists, one of whom founded Furman University). Professor Furman said, 'If Professor Strode sees fit to qualify you, I am willing to give you my qualifications.' And he signed his name. He told me to proceed to Prof. Morrison. (The late Prof. William S. Morrison, for many years Clemson professor of history). Prof. Morrison said, looking at the card, 'If these two gentlemen are willing to attach their names to your card, I am willing.'"

### President Craighead

Mr. Robertson: "The students had never been taught how to study and most of the faculty had never taught—Dr. Craighead said he was about as green as a college president as the greenest rat. Often he said it was foolish for him with his experience to try to organize a college but he worked on!"



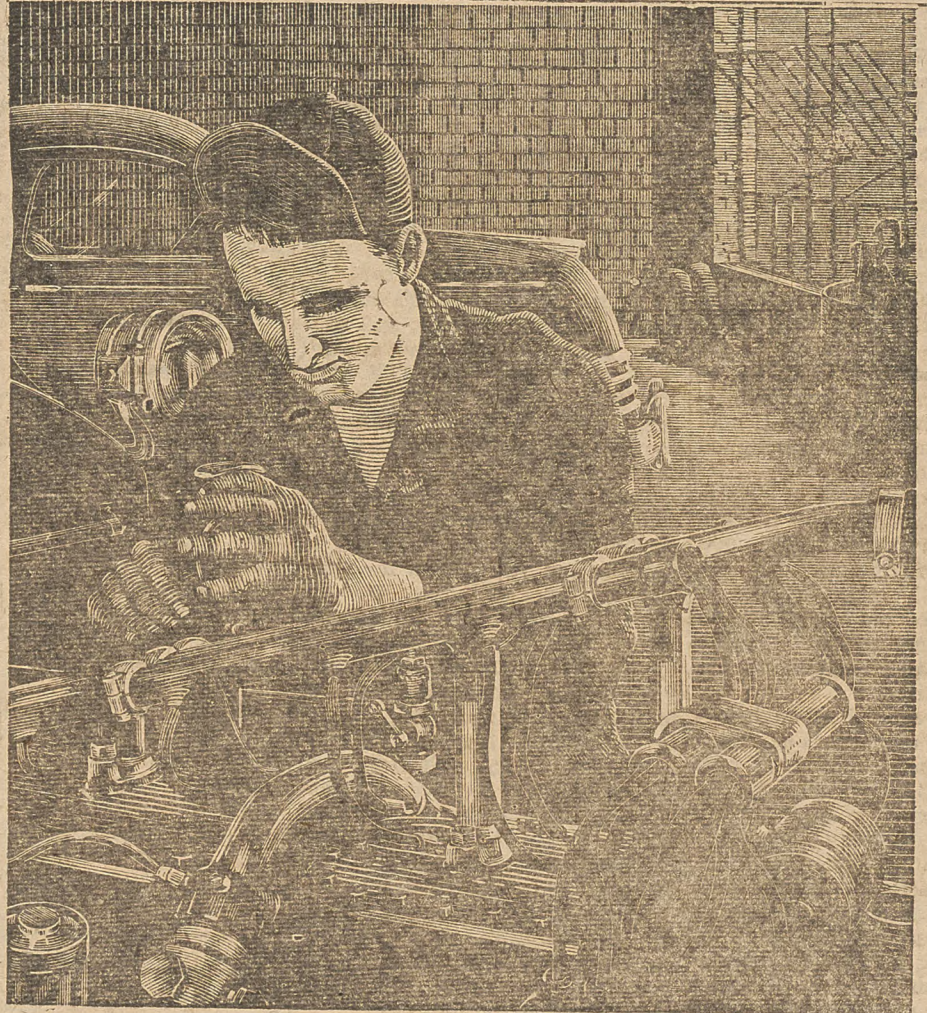
PROF. SAM RHODES  
First Tiger Editor

### Room Numbers On Outside of Barracks

Mr. Lee: "In those days when a sentinel could not find out who had made some noise or cat-call, He would report the whole wing of the building—that often happened. And in order for a sentinel to tell in what vicinity a noise was coming from, the college painted the room numbers on the outside of the barracks between every window—in figures ten inches high."

Mr. Hunter: "They were strict,"

In the face of modern advancement, the Navy has given up its old tradition of having every officer competent to handle every job by setting up "Specialist Duty Only" classifications for officers in the fields of communications, intelligence, photography, public information, psychology and hydrography.



No need to worry when your car acts real ornery! Just drive in here and watch us teach your car good behavior. We'll service it from bumper to bumper . . . quickly and expertly

DRIVE IN!  
COMPLETE MOTOR RECONDITIONING  
SCIENTIFIC MOTOR TUNE-UP  
ACCURATE BRAKE, WINDSHIELD WIPER SERVICE  
SEAT COVERS MADE TO FIT—LONG LASTING

# Adams - Smith

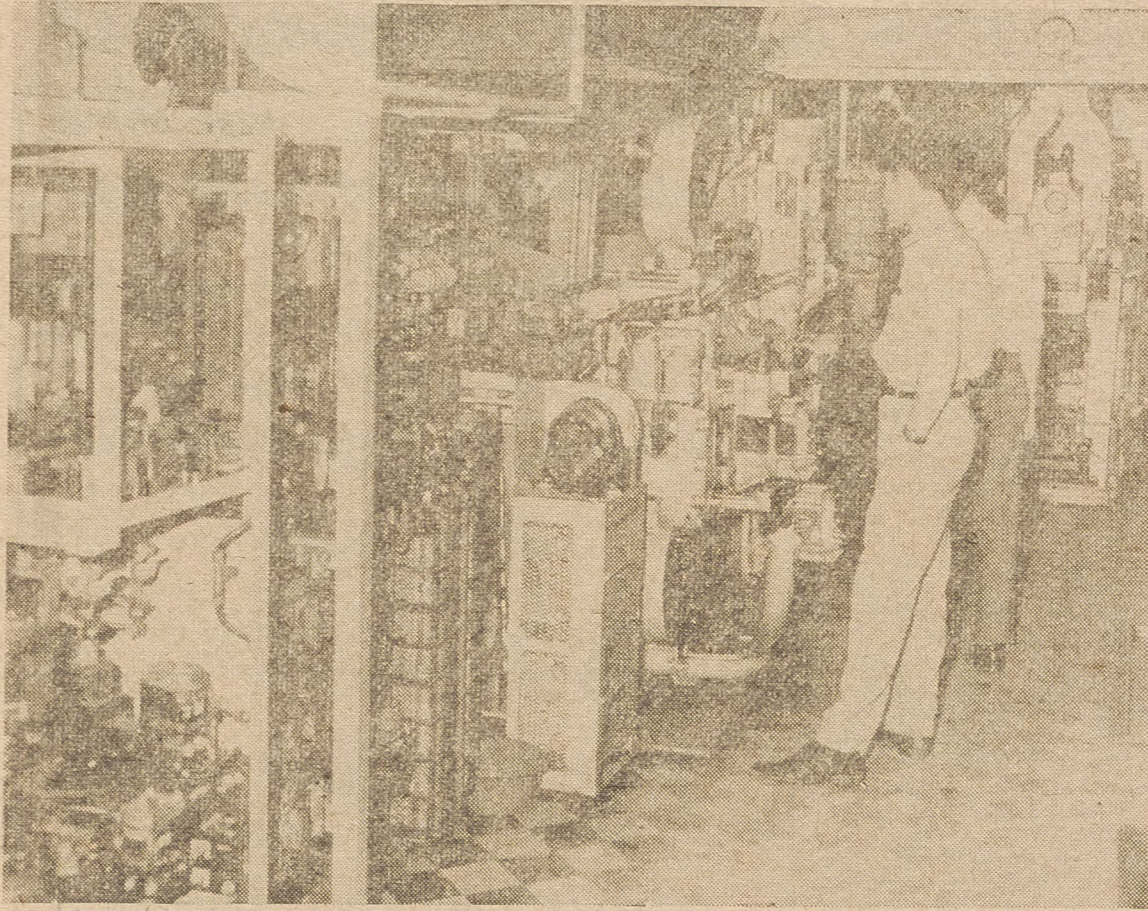
PHONE 535

CHEV-BUICK

SENECA, S. C.



# Engineering Course Prepares Men For Vocation



Students going to Clemson for the purpose of getting an engineering education have some of the most up-to-date facilities with which to perform their experiments. Shown above is one of the modern labs located on the campus.

There has never been a time in the history of the world when the demand for all kinds of engineers equaled that of the present day.

When the Thomas G. Clemson bequest was accepted by South Carolina, the way was opened for the establishing of a Land Grant college in the state. One of the fundamental requirements for such a college is an opportunity for training in Engineering lines.

Clemson College has been turning out engineers since its beginning in 1893 and in that time has graduated more than 2,500 students who majored in some line of engineering. The Clemson department of architecture, which is a division of the School of Engineering, has graduated over 200 students.

The Clemson School of Engineering offers Bachelor of Science degrees in Civil, Electrical, and Mechanical Engineering. In co-operation with other schools of the college, degrees are offered in Chemical Engineering, Textile Engineering, and Engineering Industrial education.

Clemson's well-trained engineering faculty and well-equipped laboratories and shops have sent into the world many men who are playing important roles in America's present day war program.

The course in Civil Engineering is designed to prepare students for professional practice in this work, and also to meet the needs of those who have been engaged in engineering work without a course of instruction who desire to equip themselves for successful competition with men who have received engineering instruction.

The work pursued by civil engineering graduates includes both field and office work of surveying and leveling, topographic surveying and drafting, the location and construction of railroads, highways, bridges and other related structures, the investigation of the strength of the materials of construction, foundations on land and water, municipal and sanitary engineering, and a study of engineering law relating to contracts and specifications.

Electrical engineering embraces the conversion of the primary energies of nature into electrical form, and the transmission and application of this energy to innumerable devices designed for

human service. The Clemson curriculum for electrical engineering students contains a selected series of fundamental studies which enables the graduate to enter any division of the field of electrical engineering.

The theory courses in science and engineering are paralleled and reinforced by strong laboratory courses through which the student may make his own determinations of the characteristics of engineering materials and machines. The first two years of electrical engineering are devoted largely to basic sciences and subjects prerequisite to the general field of engineering. The last two years' work is more specialized and embraces technical courses pertinent to electrical engineering.

The mechanical engineering course is designed to give the graduate as broad a training as possible and yet fit him for some specific type of work. It includes all forms of engineering which have for their objects the application of the forces of nature to the accomplishment of industrial processes. The course is aimed to give an intimate knowledge of the materials used in engineering, the laws of mechanics, and the characteristics of various types of machinery. Shop courses include woodwork, forge, foundry, and machine work.

In this present day emergency, the opportunities of a trained engineer are great. He is in demand by the Army, the Navy, and all phases of industry.

Clemson's civil engineering graduates normally have gone into highway and railway work, sanitation, municipal water supply work, contracting, and structural work, electrical engineering graduates are utilized by big electrical power, and radio companies; mechanical engineering graduates are in great demand in power development, manufacturing, and industrial development; the chemical engineer is needed in the application of chemistry in the industrial world for the development of plastics and synthetic materials.

Many Clemson engineering graduates hold responsible positions in the engineering world. Among them are T. F. Barton, a vice president of the General Electric Company; Arthur Riggs, district engineer of the Chicago

District of General Electric; W. M. Ballenger, of the General Electric Chicago district; A. B. Taylor, president of the Taylor-Colquitt Company; and B. H. Lawrence, vice president, engineering, of the U. S. Steel Corporation.

The majority of Clemson's engineering students receive their ROTC commissions upon graduation and during any emergency, a great many entered specialized fields of the armed services.

The demand for engineering graduates, however, is by no means dependent upon a world at war. Several of the larger American companies seeking trained men interview Clemson engineering seniors and offer them positions. A major portion of the world-wide reconstruction will be the task of engineers recently trained and to be trained.

To the high school student of today who is planning an engineering career, the Clemson College engineering faculty offers the following bit of advice:

"Be able to master mathematics and physics, like to do things, and be willing to work. Also give particular attention to high school courses in English, Algebra, and plain and solid geometry."

## HOT DOGS — HAMBURGERS

Open Until 1:00 A. M.

## TIGER'S DEN

Opposite Post Office

FOR THE BEST  
IN STUDENT BUYS,  
USE STUDENT'S  
COURTESY CARDS

**alfred h. new inc.**  
FURNISHINGS FOR MEN

7 W. Washington Street  
218 N. MAIN  
GREENVILLE, S. C.

## "Little Joe" Hunter Was At Clemson For Forty Five Years—Long Time

(The following story was taken from the March 30, 1945, issue of The Tiger. Mr. Hunter has since retired from his duties at Clemson.)

This week we salute a tried and true Clemson man—a man who, to quote one of his classmates, is "One of the finest fellows in any bunch." "Little Joe", as he is affectionately known to the boys, entered Clemson as a freshman with the first class July 5, 1893. Back in those days school ran from February 16 to December 16 with a two-month vacation between. It might also be of interest that Saturday was a regular class day. "Little Joe" graduated in 1896 with a B. S. in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

Mr. Hunter had originally planned to be an engineer, but at the loss of the fingers on his left

hand he decided to teach. After four years of work in the public schools of Newberry County, he went to the University of Chicago and completed a major and minor in math, and he was elected to the faculty of his Alma Mater September 1, 1901, and has been here ever since.

While yet a student, "Little Joe" was elected historian of his class and was Cadet Color Sergeant. Mr. Hunter is still active as class historian and has a splendid collection of pictures, as well as letters from his classmates.

The outstanding thing about "Little Joe" is his never failing interest in both students and the school and his just plain goodness.

To you "Little Joe" Hunter, genius of the math department and favorite with the boys, we tip our hat.

Everything about an Art-Carved diamond ring is special . . . come see our great collection and compare values yourself. Here are diamonds chosen and cut abroad by experts . . . here are original designs hand-carved in precious metals. Every genuine Art-Carved diamond ring is registered and guaranteed by America's oldest and largest ringmaker.

BELOVED BY BRIDES FOR ALMOST A HUNDRED YEARS (1850-1942)

Make Our Store Your Headquarters

FOR ALL JEWELRY NEEDS

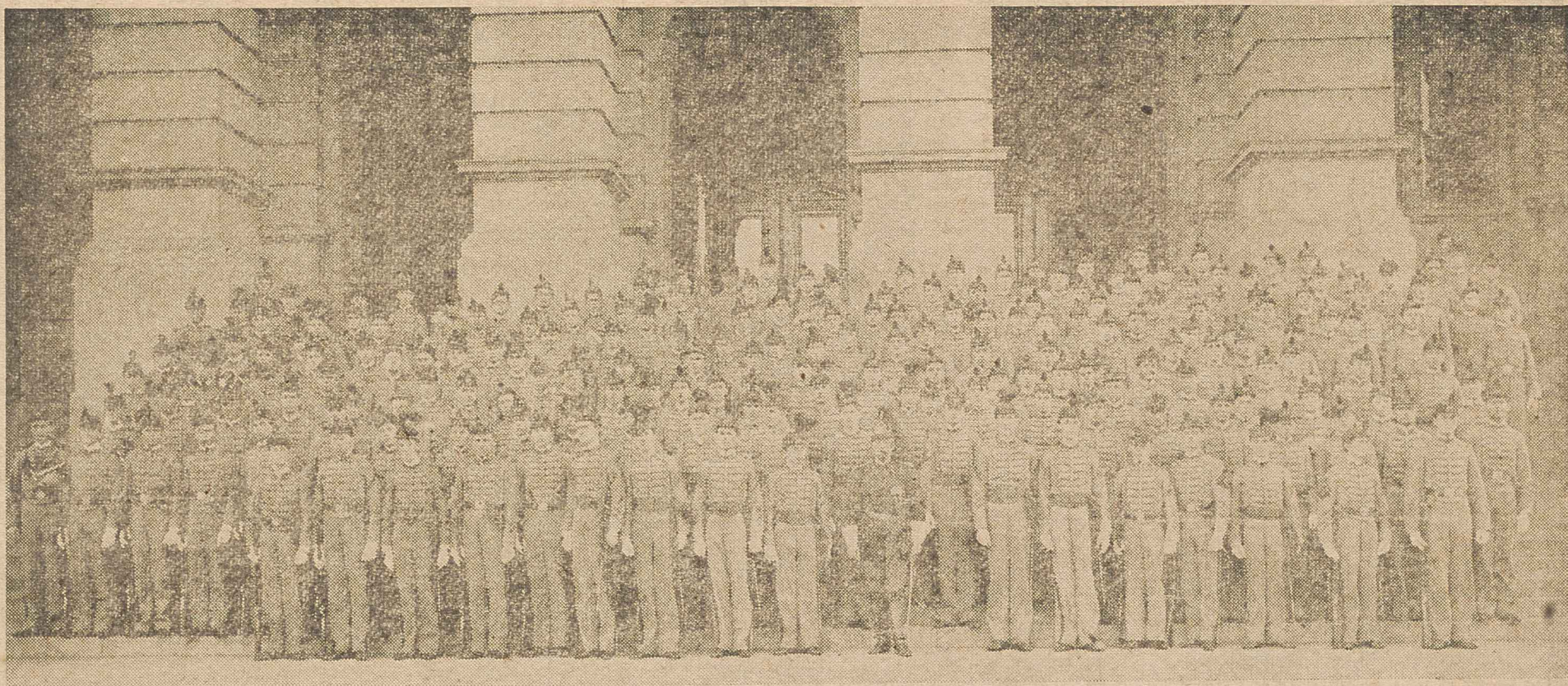
**McLEES BROS.**

JEWELERS

SENECA

SOUTH CAROLINA





Clemson students were traveling some in 1895 if they went from Clemson to Atlanta. That jump of 130 miles was mighty long in the days of Ole Dobbin. However, the cadet corps of 1895 made this excursion to the Atlanta Exposition. This

picture was taken on the steps of the depot in Atlanta. All of the cadets were out in full regalia. The dignified soldier in front is the commandant at Clemson at the time of the trip. (Picture through courtesy of "Uncle Jake" Underwood).

*Win a*

## POSTGRADUATE COURSE IN AVIATION



**PLUS AN IMPORTANT \$4000-A-YEAR ASSIGNMENT**

### INTERVIEWING TEAM COMING SOON!

Few opportunities open to college upperclassmen can match this one! Here's a chance to get both flying and executive experience with the world's leader in Aviation—the U. S. Air Force.

If you can qualify, you join a select group of college men for 52 weeks Aviation Cadet-Pilot Training—with pay.

When you complete the course, you get your wings and a commission in the Air Force Reserve . . . up to \$336 a month pay . . . a vitally important 3-year assignment as pilot with a crack Air Force squadron.

*Win your Wings*  
**with the U. S. AIR FORCE**

A special interviewing team will be on campus to tell you more about it and to give preliminary qualifying examinations. Stop in after class and talk it over with the pilots themselves.

If you wish, you may sign up now and finish your schooling before starting your training.

#### HERE ARE THE REQUIREMENTS:

You must be single, between 20 and 26½ years old, physically sound, and have at least two years of college (or be able to pass the equivalent examination administered by the interviewing team).

#### HERE'S WHERE TO GO FOR DETAILS:

Time, Nov. 22—9-5

Place, ROTC Section

Basement Physics Building

### Scientists Wonder About The Accuracy Of World's Time

Chicago, Ill. — Scientists are beginning to have doubts about their knowledge of the earth's accuracy as humanity's master time-piece, the National Electronics Conference was told here recently.

Harry A. Heahl, an engineer in the General Electric Company's General Engineering and Consulting Laboratory, declared that the world's rotation, by which time standards are set, may vary more than a second every four years, judging from studies made at the U. S. Naval Observatory. He pointed out that the frequency standards now being used to check radio frequencies are timed by the slightly erratic revolution of the earth, and so could be in error by more than one part in 100 million.

The G-E engineer substantiated his statement with a quotation from Capt. Guy W. Clark, superintendent of the Naval Observatory: "Judged by the longitude of Mercury . . . the rate of the earth's rotation in 1929 was about one part in 20 million faster than it had been in 1909. Since 1929 the earth has appeared to slow down again, but only slightly."

Mr. Heahl said that the minor variations of the world as a time-keeper were no longer a matter of mere academic interest. "With extremely high-frequency equipment such as radar becoming more and more commonplace, and with objects radar might be tracking moving faster than sound, the earth's error could cause serious miscalculations," he declared. "With modern technology, a great deal can happen in a fraction of a second."

In lieu of the earth's timing, no other frequency standard has been fully accepted by science as yet, according to the G-E engineer. Mr. Heahl concluded "that considerably more exacting work of the type going on in the National Bureau of Standards and the U. S. Naval Observatory . . . will be needed to obtain and maintain accurate knowledge of the stability of the rotation of the earth, and hence of the accuracy with which a frequency standard may be known."



# Ag School Gives Farming Science

## Calhoun Thought Farming Vital

What is now the campus of Clemson College was in the long-departed days of the Old South the celebrated and spacious plantation of John C. Calhoun, the so-called "Great Nullifier" who occupied leading positions in the governmental affairs of the nation, including the vice-presidency for two terms, the secretaryship of war, and the secretaryship of state.

On those rolling acres not far from the historic town of Pendleton the attractive mansion known to the world as "Fort Hill," once inhabited by Calhoun and his family and later the abode of the statesman's son-in-law, Thomas G. Clemson, still stands, holding sway in the twentieth century in the center of the campus on a beautiful knoll.

After Calhoun as a congressman had taken a major part in promoting the War of 1812 and carrying it through to a successful conclusion, and then bringing the nation out of the depression that resulted from the struggle, he felt the urge to go into privacy at his plantation where Clemson College was established fifty years ago. Just as the first president, George Washington, enjoyed his home on the Potomac, so did Calhoun, when he left Congress, secede from the dazzling and gay society of the capital and retreat to a dwelling basking in the sunshine on the banks of the Seneca River.

Whenever the native of the old Abbeville District was not engaged in duties at Washington, he gave farming much attention and developed into a leading agriculturist of the South. He looked upon agriculture as the "first pursuit," in his own description—the greatest occupation among mankind.

So completely did it rule his heart that during his most active periods in the capital, when he was delivering his famous speeches against Clay and Webster, he spared the time to think about his crops and to send garden and watermelon seed to his farm down in Carolina. Letter after letter he wrote home furnishing instructions on plowing, planting, and harvesting.

While Calhoun was at "Fort Hill," he made it a practice to arise at daybreak and take a walk over the hills and valleys that constituted his large plantation. Such was the sharpness of his eyes that they enabled him to ascertain the condition of the fields and of the crops at only a glance.

At half past seven o'clock he would return from his fertile acres to his residence on the attractive hilltop and sit down with his wife and their children for breakfast. After the morning meal, he would retreat to his office south of the house and busily engage himself in work, such as a study of the public questions of the hour and the writing of letters, until the stroke of three in the afternoon.

When through with dinner, the statesman occupied himself with the reading of history and travel books, but in numerous instances preferred to carry on a conversation with members of the family or his neighbors. And as the sun was slanting its final rays of the day across the hillsides, Calhoun would invariably drop all household or business matters and set out again on a

walk over his fields of produce, chiefly cotton and corn. His tall figure among the crops became as natural as his appearance in the halls of the Senate.

Calhoun's section owed him thanks not only for many better tilling matters, but also for the introduction of blooded cattle. When the statesman-planter imported the English red Devon cows, the people of the community showed unbounded excitement and elation; and he caused a similar stir when he brought into the region, for the first time, Bermuda grass, in reality a blessing despite its hatefulness.

In referring to Calhoun's introduction of Bermuda grass for grazing purposes, D. U. Sloan, a neighbor, remarked: "This grass is still to be seen on the great lawn in front of the old mansion, and I understand this same Bermuda grass has about captured the first hillside ditches."

I remember when I was a boy seeing him, superintending, surveying and staking off these graded ditches, and many times have I seen him with his eldest daughter, Miss Anna Maria, walking through the fields and meadows off Fort Hill."

Calhoun, as did his son-in-law, held membership with the Pendleton Farmers' Society, which ranks as one of the oldest associations of its kind in the nation, and at a meeting of the organization in the fall of 1839 he was elected president for the ensuing year. Evidence shows that Calhoun did make numerous addresses in the colonial hall of the members in the center of Pendleton, but the supposition that Pendleton District used the ancient building as a courthouse and that here the "Great Nullifier" delivered speeches in court, is contradicted by records of the society.

Calhoun and the other members frowned upon the difficulty of clearing the seed of cotton from the lint, for the gin always left a fluffy little ball. In their experiments, they evolved many splendid varieties from the "green seed" cotton next studied phosphates and in spreading its use gave the state amazing fertility. Until that date, not even a bale of cotton had been sold in Greenville, but during one year afterwards, the South Carolina town disposed of over thirty thousand bales!

It was around 1840 that the association tried to introduce silk culture into the vicinity of Pendleton. Calhoun set out "Multicaulis", a fast growing sort of the mulberry trees for the supply food of the worms and had cocoons in every outhouse. In spite of the arduous efforts, the enterprise proved unsuccessful, although some persons, including Mr. Speaker Joe Cannon, had suits tailored out of cloth woven near Pendleton, with the material made of silk and wool spun not far from the village.

Once in an account of the Pendleton Farmers' Society, Major Benjamin Sloan, one of the statesman's closest neighbors who at one time served as president of the University of South Carolina at Columbia, pointed out: "It is eminently fitting that the great Clemson Agricultural and Mechanical College should be, as it is, firmly established on the lands of that farmer and exalted citizen and statesman who in loyalty



Clemson's agricultural building, known as Long Hall, is one of the most modern and well-equipped in the United States. In this building, students desiring to major in agriculture get the fundamental theory behind their work and go into the field for the practical end.

The art of agriculture, the oldest occupation of man, began with the Garden of Eden. The science of agriculture is of much more recent origin.

Agriculture as a science has received its greatest encouragement from the Land Grant Colleges of the United States, of which the Clemson College is one. At Clemson not only is scientific agriculture information taught to students, but new agricultural science is developed in the fields and laboratories of the Agricultural Experiment Stations.

A hundred years ago agriculture was still largely a rural art. Much of the land would produce crops with little or no fertilization, and many of the problems that the farmer must now consider in planning his operations scarcely needed attention.

Today success in any agricultural or related pursuit is dependent upon scientific training. Fertilizer problems, soil problems, disease and insect problems—as well as those relating to mechanization and the economic and social order—must be considered. To cope with them the farmer needs

the best training he can receive.

Instead of agricultural products being used almost entirely for food and for feed as formerly, many of them are now used in industrial processes where they must meet rigid specifications for particular needs. There are doubtless many new developments just ahead in the industrial use of agricultural commodities, and to be ready to exploit these to advantage, the agriculturist must know what he is doing.

Clemson College trains men in fundamental agricultural science, enabling them to become leaders in whatever phase of agricultural work they may wish to engage.

Agricultural students are trained for other jobs than those of practical farmers. Many graduates are employed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, by the agricultural experiment stations, as college teachers, county agents, extension specialists, and leaders in farm organizations. They also secure positions as agricultural agents for railroads, banks, chambers of commerce, and chemical and fertilizer companies; they become nurserymen, florists, dairy-

men, dairy plant operators, agents for implement manufacturers, and engage in work of many other kinds having some relation to agriculture.

A Clemson agricultural student has the choice of working toward his Bachelor of Science degree in one of seven different lines of work; Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, Agronomy, Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Entomology, Horticulture, and Agricultural Engineering.

The student who is undecided at the beginning which of these courses he wishes to take may delay his decision until the junior year. The first two years in the School of Agriculture are the same for all students, with the exception of some variations for Agricultural Engineering students. These two years are designed to give the student training in the fundamental sciences upon which he builds his agricultural knowledge.

Since Clemson College does not offer graduate courses leading to advanced degrees, it has special-

(Continued on Page 13)

and devotion to his state, stood pre-eminent, Mr. John C. Calhoun; and established, too, right in the heart of that country whose citizens took the initiative in organized effort to uplift the farmer and to magnify his calling."

An outstanding statesman, Calhoun became even greater as a man spending one part of his time in a choice and well selected library, another on his farm, and at the close of the day with his family circle. While he discharged his political tasks, he also fulfilled the duties of home life as the father of a family, friend, and neighbor.

Multitudes of acquaintances and servants surrounded him at "Fort Hill" and were always certain of hearty hospitality in his home where the owner kept his doors always open to strangers. Although a national figure, he remained content to be plain and frugal, with the same unostentatiousness that characterized his manners.

It was in the domestic life of Calhoun that the Pendleton statesman won the warmest homage of the heart, judging from the

recollections of his most intimate associates. One quite familiar with the daily existence of the family was a Miss Bates, an intelligent lady, who served as a governess at "Fort Hill." At one time, shortly after the death of Calhoun, she was prone to shed light on how the great Carolinian handled domestic affairs at his lovely country residence, saying:

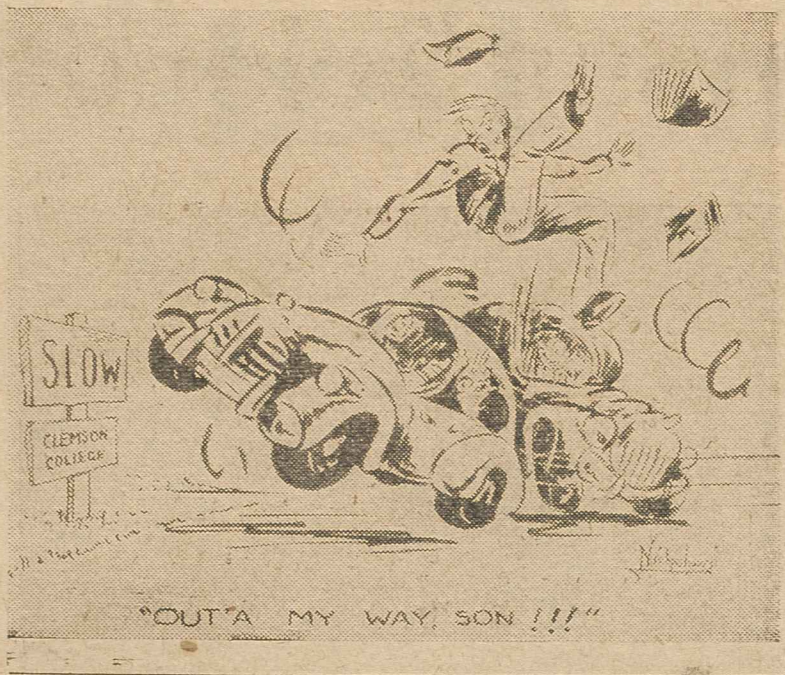
"To those who had an opportunity of observing him in his own house, it was evident that his cheerful and happy home had attractions for him superior to those which any other place could offer. Here was a retreat from the cares, the observation and the homage of the world. In few homes could the transient visitor feel more at ease than did the guest at Fort Hill."

"He always seemed willing to converse on any subject which was interesting to those about him. Returning one day from Fort Hill, I remarked to a friend, 'I have never been more convinced of Mr. Calhoun's genius than today while he talked to us of a flower.' His versatile conversation evinced his universal knowledge, his quick perception, and his faculty of adaptation."

The governess of the Calhouns proceeded: "There were moments, when his courtesy, his minute kindness, made you forget the statesman. The choicest fruits were selected for his guests, and I remember seeing him at his daughter's wedding take the ornaments from a cake and send them to a little child. Many such graceful attentions, offered in an unostentatious manner to all about him, illustrated the kindness and noble simplicity of his nature. His family could not but exult in his intellectual greatness, his rare endowment, and his lofty career, yet they seemed to lose sight of all these in their love for him."

Nor did Calhoun fail to reciprocate this marked attachment for him on the part of his family, according to Miss Bates. When free from public engagements or professional duties, there was no place dearer to his heart than "Fort Hill," which property his son-in-law willed to South Carolina for the establishment of an agricultural college that was opened in July, 1893, five years following the earthly demise of Thomas G. Clemson.





## The Past Is Great—Future Is Greater

The last fifty-five years have witnessed the founding growth and development of Clemson College. From the rolling hills of the old Calhoun plantation has been carved the institution that so many know and cherish as Clemson. The memory of Calhoun and the vision of Thomas G. Clemson have hovered over the campus since the first trees were cut and the first bricks were laid end to end to make Clemson College.

People may worship the past and take courage and stimulation from its experience. It is well for one to know about and study the past, for therein may lie the cue for future progress. But idolatrous worship of the past and of tradition may be a dead effort unless from it there comes wisdom, understanding and insight into the future. Insight and inspiration are necessary to enable a people to go forward into the future.

Clemson's past is grand, as is testified in its alma mater. Its graduates have won their place in the great fields of agriculture, engineering, industry, business and public life; its alumni have established the name of Clemson wherever a loom is run, the soil tilled, and science is applied to modern living.

Certainly Clemson's past is grand; her sons are proud to call Clemson their school, and rightly so. But future sons are now turning their eyes toward the red hills of the Piedmont and the beautiful Clemson campus. A long row of Carolina manhood awaits with pride and hope the day when they can enter Clemson and live in its atmosphere of scholarship and learning.

This is an age of technology, an age that demands technical training and education. On such a foundation Clemson was patterned; on that foundation is growing a greater and greater Clemson. There is scarcely a segment of life within the state that is not touched by Clemson's influence and helping hand. With the main building as its center, Clemson's campus radiates outward until every farm house is caught within its influence, as well as every family that operates the machines in the cotton mills.

Upon the past the future will rear its offerings. Clemson will grow—it is destined to grow because it offers services that are

demanded by the present civilization. It will grow because the economic life of the state rests upon the type of work offered at Clemson. And it will grow because growth is the essence of its past and the faith which has made the past will extend forward until the growth becomes habitual and is woven into the very fibre of existence.

The limiting factor will be finances. This is not unique, but characteristic of all institutions. However, the people know that Clemson is the center of the agricultural life and industry of the state. They know that Clemson is tied up with all the forces that tend to make the state great. As favorable economic winds sweep over South Carolina they will carry Clemson in their path. Financial support will evolve as the people realize more and more that the welfare of Clemson is the welfare of South Carolina.

With its three coordinate branches—teaching, research, and extension—Clemson is prepared to serve the state more than ever before. These three fields of service are correlates of a progressive and awakened state. They are needed to continuously rejuvenate the life blood of the state through instruction, through fact-finders, and through the projection of thought and fact into the byways and hedges the Palmetto. These three horsemen of Clemson stand ready to tackle the economic and social welfare of South Carolina, and Clemson is ready to render whatever service the people may demand in these fields.

The coming years will see a Clemson that has become the fulfillment of the dream of those who longed to see a coordination and correlation between agriculture and industry in South Carolina. These two sources of economic hope may be made more articulate through the efforts of Clemson as the leader in the agricultural and industrial life of the state. Working hand-in-hand and side-by-side, agriculturists and industrialists will unite to lead the people out of economic depressions that often prevail. In this movement, Clemson will be standing at the center, furnishing the motivation, the leadership and the actual assistance in putting it over.

## Clemson Has Changed But The Calhoun Mansion Is The Same

Despite the modern twentieth century architecture of Clemson's handsome new buildings which surrounds it, serene Fort Hill, the home of John C. Calhoun, and later the home of Thomas G. Clemson, his son-in-law, still stands as the local point of beauty on the Clemson campus.

Immune to the tremendous growth of the Clemson plant, the old mansion, in accordance with Thomas G. Clemson's will, still is preserved very much as John C. Calhoun planned it more than a century ago when he first moved to the South Carolina hill country.

Fort Hill was first chosen as a home site by Dr. James McElhaney, the first pastor of the Old Stone Church, which also is still preserved. Clergy Hall, as it was then called, contained only four rooms.

John C. Calhoun first came to Fort Hill in 1826, when with failing health and a depleted fortune, he was forced to move to the South. After extensive alteration in which the original building became the east wing, Calhoun named the place Fort Hill in honor of the old Revolutionary Fort Rutledge which has stood on the estate.

Mrs. Calhoun is alleged to be responsible for much of the unusual architecture of the mansion. It is said that Mrs. Calhoun added several rooms and changed several with the result that halls are broken by unexpected turns and steps. The design of the interior of the house is altogether informal, and definitely has a different touch.

The mansion which remains today, as it was during the latter years that John C. Calhoun lived there, is rambling and spacious, and consists of fourteen rooms. Tall, plaster-over columns of brick support the porticos which face North, East and West. The original slave bell still hangs under these graceful porticos.

The kitchen of the house, like that of Mount Vernon, is separated from the rest of the house by a covered passageway. Calhoun's study, which is reached by a flagged walk, is to the south of the house. Under the study is located the unusual nineteenth century refrigerator to the estate where ice and snow were stored in winter for summer use.

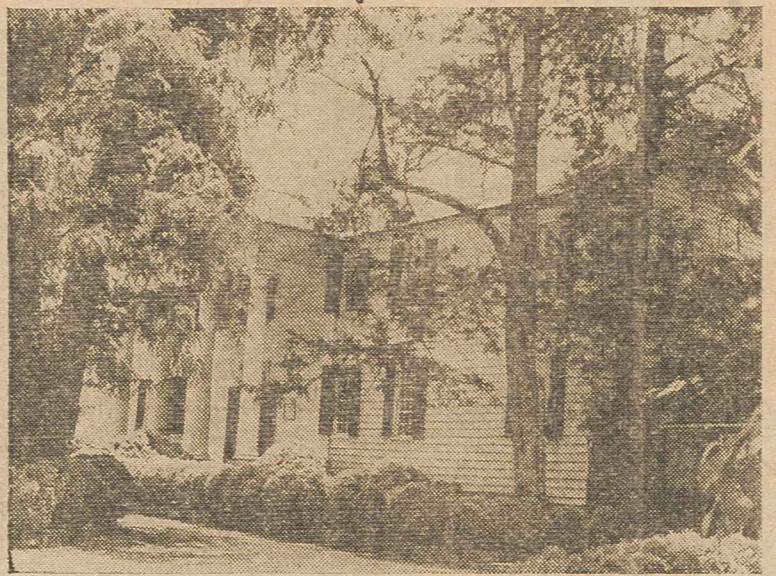
In 1850 Calhoun died and Thomas G. Clemson, his son-in-law, inherited the estate. Clemson lived in the manor for more than forty years of his colorful political career. Upon his and Mrs. Clemson's death the estate was given to the State of South Carolina for the establishment of an Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Thomas G. Clemson's will reads in part:

"It is my desire that the dwelling-house of Fort Hill shall never be torn down or altered; but shall be kept in repair with all of the articles of furniture and vesture which I herewith give for that purpose, and shall be always open for inspection of visitors; but a part of the house may be used by such of the professors as the trustees may direct."

Lack of funds permitted the house to fall badly in disrepair, following Clemson's death. In recent years, however, the John C. Calhoun Chapter of the U. D. C. has restored the home to very nearly its original glamour.

(Continued on Page 13)



The oldest building on the Clemson campus is the John C. Calhoun mansion. The late statesman once lived here and after his death, Thomas G. Clemson lived here for a number of years. The house has been kept just as in the days of old according to the will left by Clemson. The house is opened to visitors and is one of the attractions to people visiting here for the first time.

- RADIO SALES AND SERVICE
- ELECTRIC SUPPLIES
- AUTHORIZED HOT POINT APPLIANCES
- ADMIRAL RADIOS

**MORGAN ELECTRIC SERVICE**

Seneca, S. C.

Visit Our Store for

**QUALITY MERCHANDISE**

**J. C. Penny Company**

On the Square in Anderson



**Swing Into Winter**

IN FRESH CLEANED CLOTHES.  
GET ON THE BEAM FOR THE  
LONG DANCE WEEK-END.

BRING SUITS AND DRESSES NOW.

**BOLIFORD'S CLEANERS**

**1890**

**BILLARD'S SHOE SHOP**

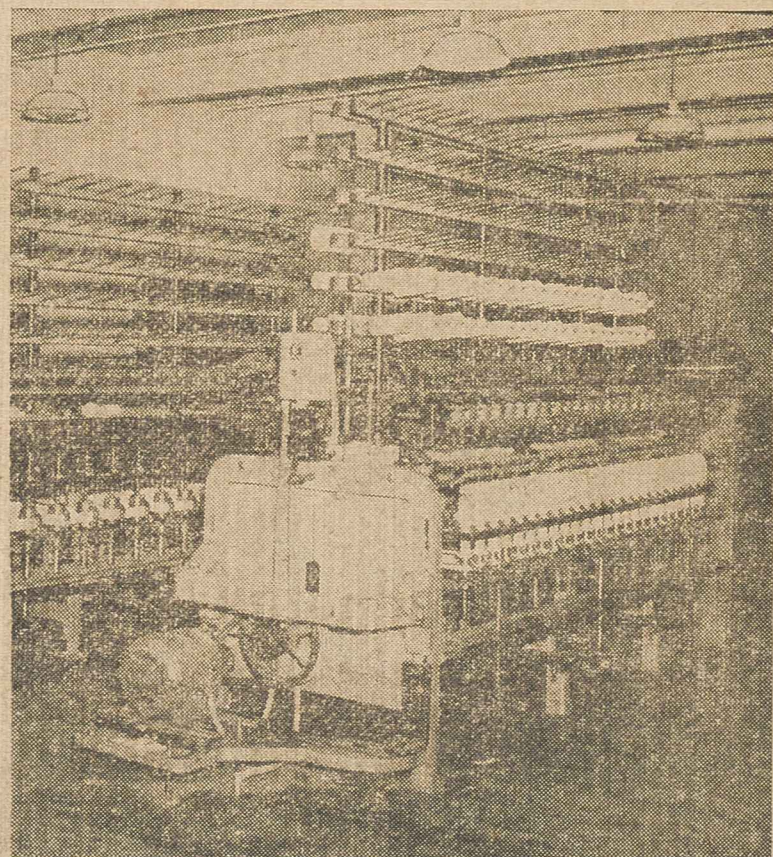
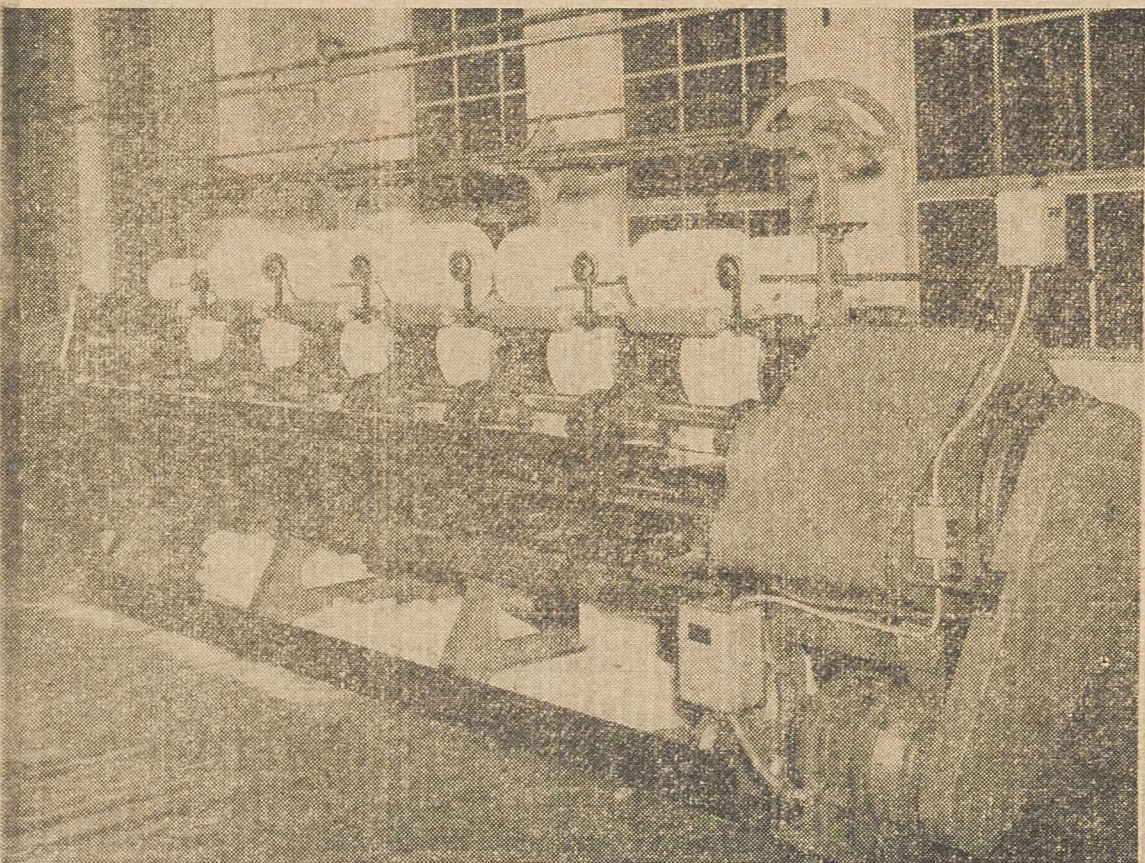
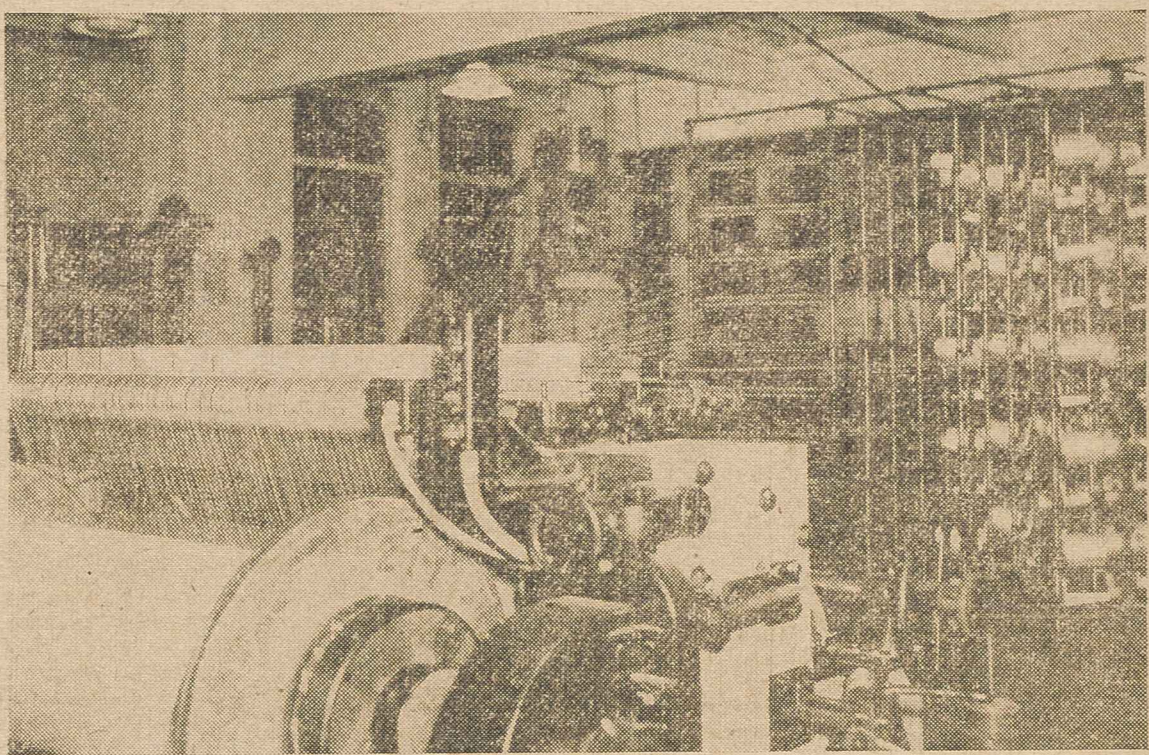
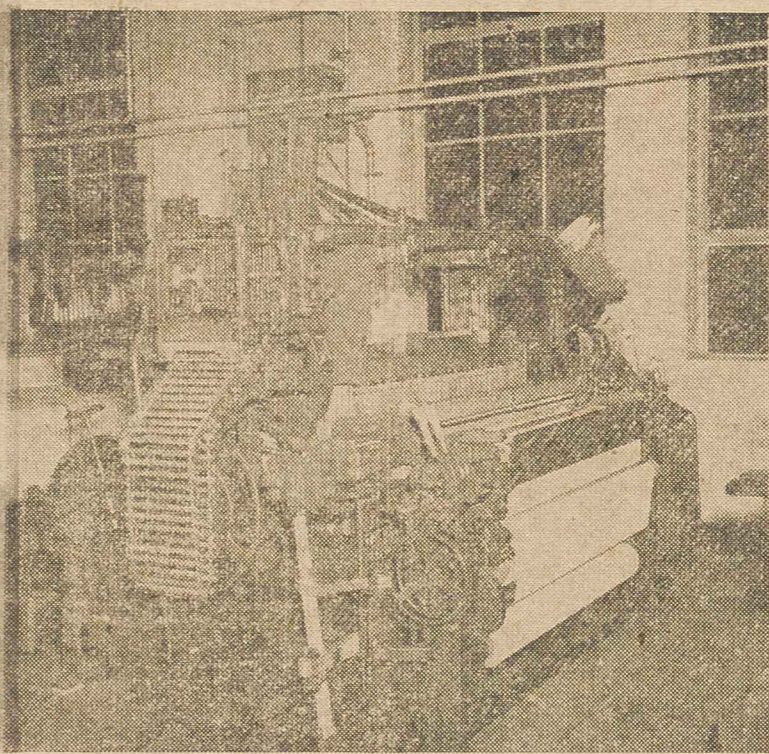
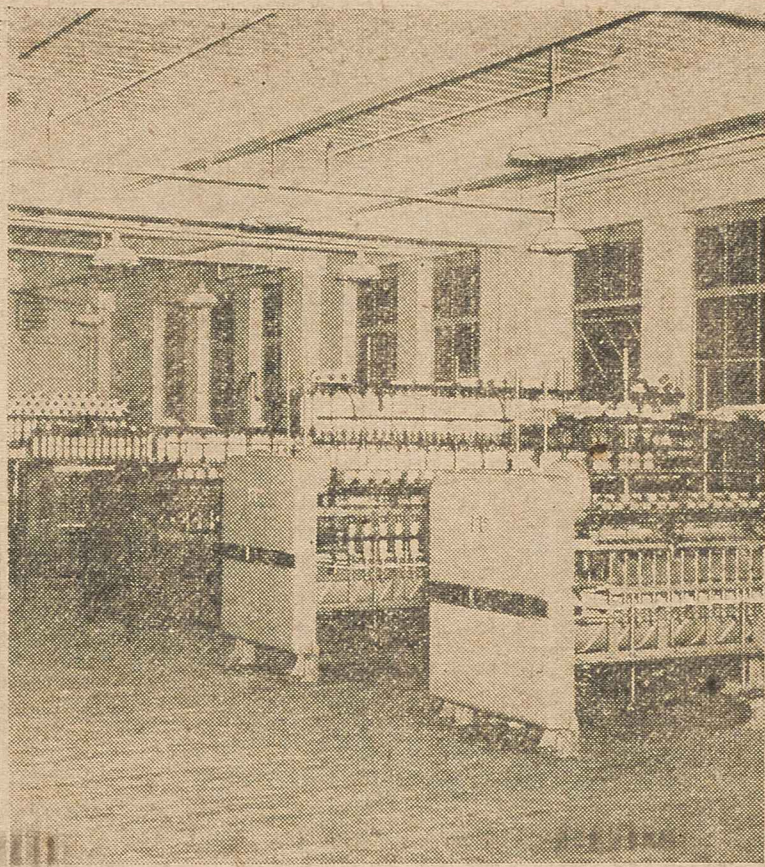
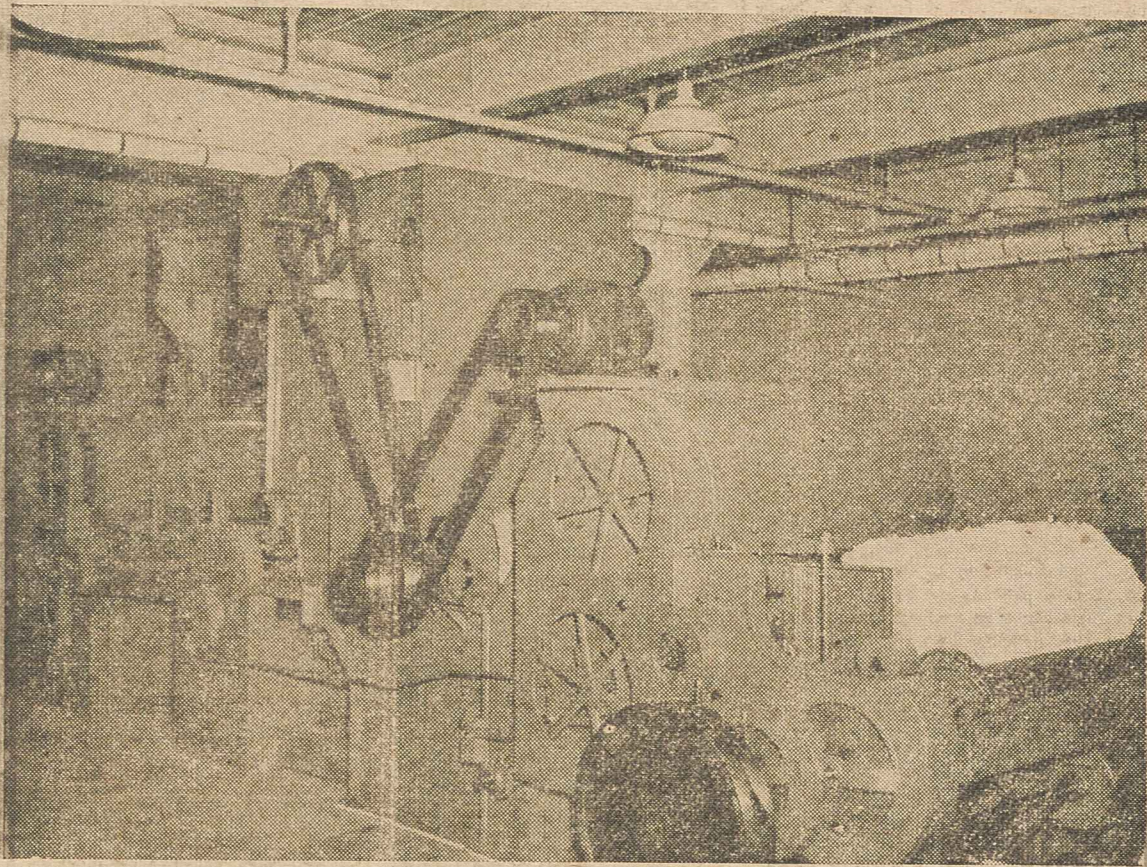
**1948**

SENECA

SOUTH CAROLINA

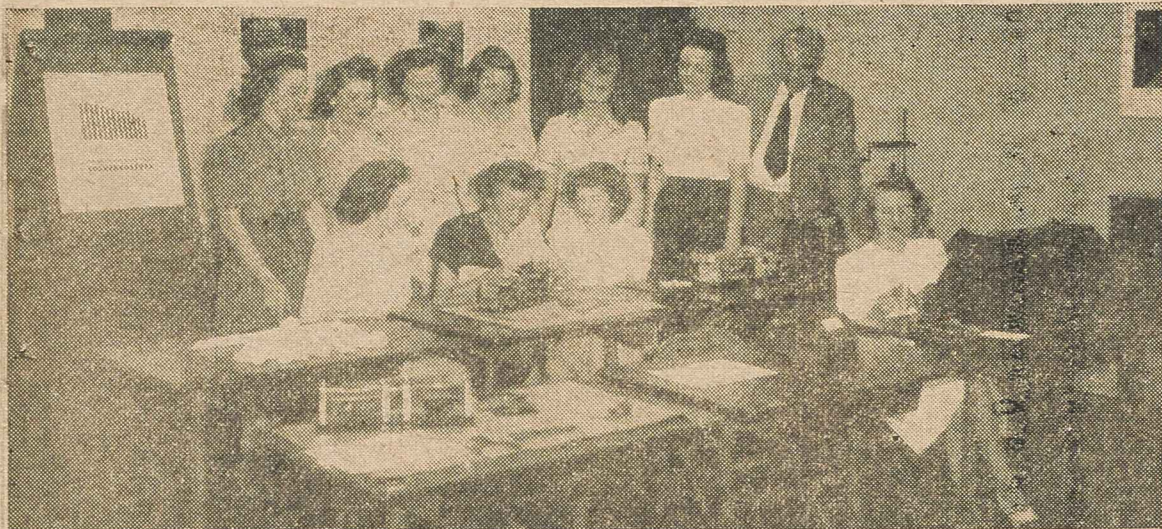


# Clemson Textile





# News In Pictures



A large group of visiting textile workers are always at the Textile Institute lab at Clemson learning of the different ways in which to handle and test cotton. A typical day at the lab finds the following people going through a test. First row, left to right, Miss Jewell Smith, Dixie Mercerizing Company, Lupton City, Tennessee, Mrs. Helen Beasley, Cotton Textile Institute, Miss Dorothea McNally, Arkwright Corp., Fall River, Mass., and Miss Helen Evans, of the Cotton Textile Institute. Second row, left to right, Miss Vinda Clem, Greenwood Cotton Mills, Greenwood, Miss Olavere Ewton, Dixie Mercerizing Co., Lupton City, Tennessee, Miss Leila Murphy, Callaway Inst. Inc., LaGrange, Georgia, Miss Gladys Adams, Bibb Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Georgia, Miss Mary Frances Bolton, Greenwood Cotton Mills, Greenwood, Mrs. Elsie Biggers, Randolph Mills, Franklinville, N. C., and John T. Wington, head of the Cotton Textile Institute at Clemson.

The Textile Institute lab at Clemson is small but many mills throughout the South send people here to learn the angles of cotton testing and fiber study. Mrs. Helen Beasley, institute technician, far left, is instructing O. K. Nivens, of Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Alabama, and Edgar Lachance, of Powdrell and Alexander, Inc., Danielson, Conn., while Miss Helen Evans, another institute technician, far right, looks on.

## Account Is Given Of 1st Commencement Fiber Group Be Here Again

By BOB RICE

The following was copied from "The State" December 17, 1947:

### CLEMSON GRADUATES FIRST ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE INSTITUTION

TILLMAN'S GOOD ADVICE  
The Boys of the Graduation Class Make a Fine Impression and Everybody Pleased.  
Special to The State:—

GREENVILLE, Dec. 16 — The first Annual Commencement of Clemson College took place today, and was a success in every particular. The orations were short, well prepared, delivered in good style, and reflected credit on the speakers and the institution.

The following are the graduates:

B. M. Aull, J. M. Blaine, J. T. Bowen, G. P. Boulware, J. L. Bradley, J. F. Breazeale, F. L. Bryant, P. N. Calhoun, W. H. Carpenter, T. W. Cothran, A. M. Chritzberg, D. Dowling, E. P. Earle, Jr., J. E. Folk, C. M. Furman, Jr., P. H. Gooding, R. G. Hamilton, G. W. Hart, J. E. Hunter, W. W. Klugh, Jr., P. G. Langley, R. E. Lee, I. M. Mauldin, J. H. Moore, T. S. Moorman, O. M. Pegues, B. F. Robertson, L. A. Sease, J. G. Simpson, B. F. Sloan, B. R. Tillman, Jr., A. J. Tindall, F. G. Tompkins, B. R. Turnipseed, T. H. Tuten, W. W. Wardlaw, L. A. Werts.

The following were selected to deliver orations:

Gooding, P. M., Moore, J. H., Moorman, T. S., Tillman, B. R., Jr., Tompkins, F. G., Turnipseed, B. R., Aull, B. M., Bradley, J. T., Earle, E. P., Jr., Hart, G. W., Klugh, W. W., Mauldin, I. M., Sease, L. A., and Tuten, T. H.

The following submitted theses:

and were not required to speak:

Blaine, J. M., Boulware, G. P., Breazeale, J. F., Folk, J. F., Furman, C. M., Jr., Hamilton, R. G., Robertson, B. F., Sloan, B. F., Werts, L. A., Bowen, J. T., Bryant, F. L., Calhoun, P. N., Carpenter, W. H., Chritzberg, A. M., Cothran, T. W., Dowling, D., Hunter, J. E., Langley, P. G., Lee, R. E., Pegus, O. M., Simson, J. G., Tindal, A. J., and Wardlaw, W. W.

After the oration by the graduates President Craighead invited Senator Tillman to deliver the diplomas. The address of Senator Tillman to the graduating class was a model—short but abounding with sensible suggestions, and just the advice needed by young men.

President Craighead also addressed the class and feelingly spoke of their new places in life. The trustees decided to fill all vacancies in the faculty. Professor Quick of Indiana was elected professor of agriculture. From all that can be learned this is a splendid selection. He is a graduate of Indiana Agricultural College and of the University of Halle, Germany. He was director of the Colorado Experiment Station and professor in the Missouri Agriculture College.

Professor Anderson of Minnesota was elected as bacteriologist and professor of botany. This chair has never been filled before. Major Blythe, tutor of the fitting school resigned, and his place was filled by the election of two graduates of this year, R. E. Lee and W. W. Klugh, Jr., both of Abbeville.

The meeting of the Board was voted for unanimity of action.

In a recent decision to hold a meeting at Clemson for the second time, the members of the Fiber Society gave as their strongest reason the simple fact that they received such splendid treatment here in 1944 that they wanted to return for more. As most Southerners take great pride in being praised for their hospitality—the Fiber Society members spared no effort in expressing their praise—and due to the fact that the Fiber Society has never before returned to a place for a second time, it seems as if the people of Clemson should feel proud of this open honor and want to know more about the Society before it returns to Clemson for its second visit. People who appreciate us are the ones we like to see again.

In December of 1941 a small group of scientific men interested in the physical and chemical properties, the origin and technological applications of fibrous materials, met in Atlanta, Georgia, for the purpose of exchanging ideas and scientific information. From this meeting the present Fiber Society grew with the objective of the advancement of scientific knowledge pertaining to fibers, fiber products, and fibrous materials.

Due to travel conditions the group did not meet in 1942 but held the second meeting in Charlotte, N. C., on September 17-18. Since the meeting in Charlotte the Society has held bi-annual meetings with Clemson College as host in 1944 and Callaway Institute as host in the fall of the same year. In 1945 the group met at North Carolina State College. Philadelphia Textile Institute was host in the spring of 1946 and the Institute of Textile Technology in the fall. In 1947 the Society met at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory in New Orleans, Louisiana, and the fall meeting was held at Princeton University. The University of Tennessee was host to the group at Fontana Village, North Carolina, in the spring of 1948 and the group met at Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the fall of this year.

The purpose of the Society is perhaps best illustrated by quoting directly from the Constitution, Article I, Section II, as follows:

"The Society is conceived on the hypothesis that the benefits of scientific knowledge gained through research on fibrous materials accrue to industry best, and this knowledge develops and matures most soundly only when there can be a meeting of minds, resulting in a free exchange of ideas and scientific facts. This Society is hereby established to provide the necessary means to this end, to encourage the informal presentation of papers on work both completed and in progress, and to stimulate helpful discussions on a high scientific level."

It is further required by the by-laws that no quotation or statement of opinion made during the discussions be permitted to go to press unless submitted by the speaker himself. The by-laws also provide that the membership shall be limited if such action is necessary.

Dr. K. L. Hertel of the University of Tennessee is president of the Society for the 1948-49 period. Mr. R. T. Kropf of Belding Heminway Cor-Ticelli is vice-president, Mr. John T. Wington of the Cotton-Textile Institute is secretary, and Mr. S. Jack Davis of Callaway Mills Company is treasurer.

It is significant that Clemson has again been chosen as the meeting place for the Society. All the gentlemen present at the meeting in 1944 enjoyed themselves so much and expressed such praise for the hospitality of the Clemson people until the Society decided to meet at Clemson again in 1949. Dr. Hugh M. Brown, Dean of the Clemson Textile School, is chairman of the Program Committee, and is working at present on a very interesting program for the spring meeting.

### the clemson pharmacy . . . .

invites you to meet your friends at our  
COKE AND SANDWICH COUNTER

Look over our supply of

PIPES, STATIONERY AND A COMPLETE LINE OF SHAEFFER AND PARKER FOUNTAIN PENS.

CLEMSON PHARMACY  
AND BUS STATION

Phone 3981

C. C. Dubose

### Clemson Students . . . . .

Get Your Girl a  
CORSAGE

at

SENECA FLOWER SHOP

PHONE 341

SENECA, S. C.



# These Men Furnish the Excitement at the Homecoming Game

By SCOOP REYNOLDS

When the Clemson Tigers enter Memorial Stadium at 2 o'clock, Saturday, November 20 to face their homecoming opponents, they will meet head on one of the promising elevens in the East. Duquesne University, one of the football greats of the Middle Eastern sector of the United States, has long been noted for her powerful gridiron outfits and is definitely on the climb after their discontinuance of college football during the war years. Last year saw the Dukes, as this spirited team is called, on the field for the first time since 1942 when Buff Donelli's aggregation enjoyed a 6-3-1 record. However during the war years the university officials decided to call a halt to the pigskin activities until the fighting stopped and the boys could get back home.

When Kass Kovalcheck gathered the coaching reins of the Catholic school in the early part of 1947, he began to try to get a winning bunch in shape for the 10 game schedule which would include such powerhouses as Wake Forest, Maryland, Alabama, Mississippi State, and San Francisco.

The majority of the ball players hail from the neighboring states with Pennsylvania naturally taking the lead. From this part of the country have come some of the outstanding footballers that have ever played on South Carolina Grid pastures. Remember such stars as Al Grygo, Jim Reynolds, and one of the scoring leaders in the Southern conference, Ragin' Ray Mathews.

## About the School

Duquesne University has been known as such only since 1911 when it was changed from the University of the Holy Ghost. Formerly, Pittsburgh Academy of

the Holy Ghost, it was called Pittsburgh College of the Holy Ghost in 1879 and was known by this handle until 1911 when it was changed to its present title. It is a Catholic institution and is conducted by the Holy Ghost fathers.

Duquesne is recognized for its fine departments which include Law, Business Administration, Arts and Sciences, Education, Music, Nursing, Pharmacy, and its graduate school.

At the present time there are approximately 5,200 students enrolled in this co-educational university.

The colors of the colorful Dukes

are Red and Blue. These attractive colors have been displayed on the gridirons all over this country during the past several decades. The great Duke teams of '29, '33, '39, '40, and '41. Another highlight in the school's athletic history was the distinction of trampling the University of Miami 33-7 in the '34 Orange Bowl, then known as the Festival of Palms.

## About the Coach

Kassian "Kass" Kovalcheck, line busting fullback for the '28, '29, and '30 elevens played for the Dukes during the time when the Duquesne gridgers were making football history under the tutelage of Notre Dame graduate, Elmer Layden. Layden's teams racked up 24 victories with only three defeats and one tie.

Kass, as he is called by his friends, came to Duquesne from his home town of California, Pa., where he starred in baseball, basketball, track, in addition to football. The Duke's mentor began his collegiate career in '27.

Upon graduation Kovalcheck joined the Erie Pa. team in the pro grid ranks but his profession-

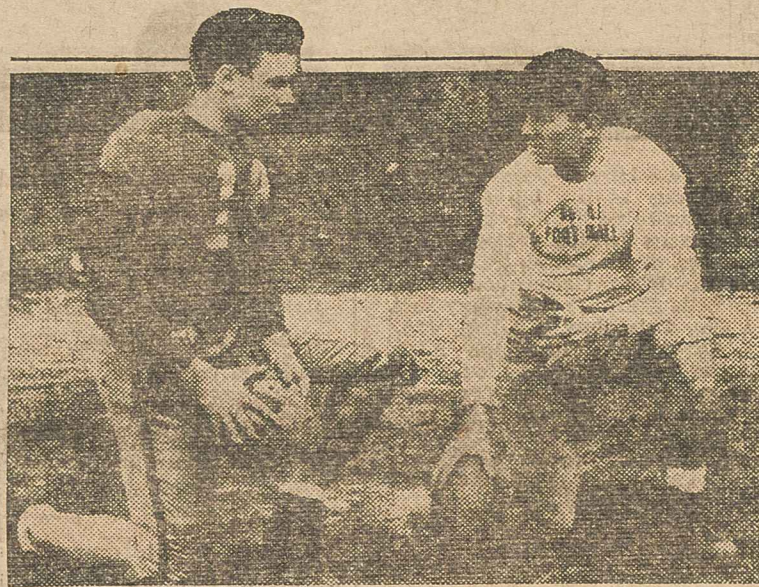
al career was short-lived and he was appointed to tutor the Duquesne University Prep Squad.

After coaching at Chippewa, Wis., where McDonnell Memorial High School is affiliated with the Holy Ghost Order, Kass returned to the Pittsburgh area where he coached the Bridgeville High eleven to the Class B WPIAL championship with a 10-0 record.

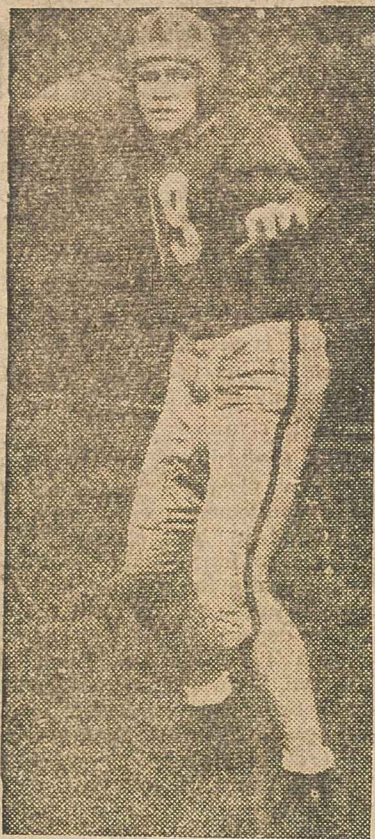
Kass came to Duquesne as head coach in '47 after serving in the Navy as coach at the Jacksonville Naval Air Station. In his second year at the Catholic school the Duquesne mentor hopes to bring a successful season to his alma mater.

The Dukes play their games at Forbes Field which has a seating capacity of 38,000. Incidentally Forbes Field is the home park for the Pittsburgh Pirates of the National baseball league.

Clemson has played only one game with the Dukes so far. Last year the Bengals tripped the Catholics 34-13. This will be their first trip to the Clemson campus and a gala occasion is anticipated.



Quarterback LEN KUBIAK of Duquesne with Head Coach KASS KOVALCHECK



LEN KUBIAK  
Duquesne Quarterback



RAY ZANEY  
Duquesne Center



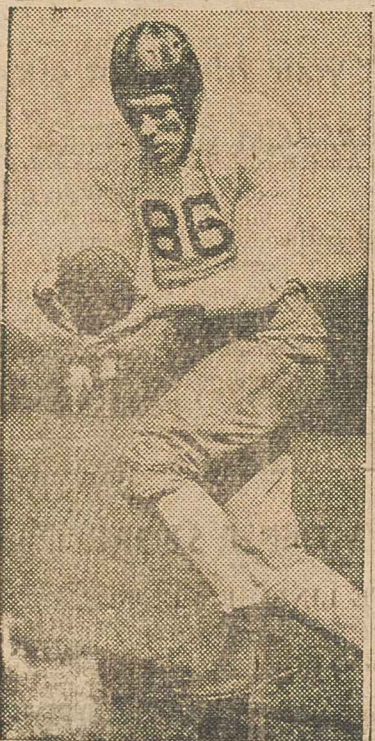
HARRY FRITZ  
Duquesne Guard



LOU JULIANO  
Duquesne Guard



GENE PESCI  
Duquesne Fullback



FRANK YACINA  
Duquesne End



LUKE RILEY  
Duquesne Guard



BOB HUFFNER  
Duquesne Tackle



JIM GILLOOLY  
Duquesne Halfback



JIM BONO  
Duquesne Halfback



## Thompson Is Tigs Prize End

By DICK ROSS

One of Coach Howard's prize ends this season is Oscar "Rabbit" Thompson. Standing 5 feet 10 inches and weighing 165 pounds, "Rabbit" is one of the smallest men on the Tiger eleven. Although Oscar is comparatively



OSCAR THOMPSON

small he is one of the hardest men on the squad to stop when he is carrying the pigskin.

Thompson played first string ball for three years at Carlisle. While at Carlisle Oscar won letters in football, basketball, and baseball. Since graduating from Carlisle "Rabbit" has been a member of the ROTC unit here at Clemson. Having won letters in '46 and '47, Thompson is working toward his third letter this season.

Many football players are offensive or defensive players alone. This, however, does not apply to Oscar, for he is just as much a threat on defense as on offense. As most of us know his alertness of defense helped win the State Fair Classic when he ran the ball over for the winning touchdown when Phil Prince blocked a Gamecock punt. Last year "Rabbit" was second in yards gained on passes received on the Tiger eleven. He also gained second team honors on the All-State team last year.

This year Thompson is a Junior and is majoring in Arts and Sciences. Upon graduation from Clemson "Rabbit" plans to teach the tricks of his football career to high school players.

This year Clemson has one of the most powerful teams it has produced in many years. This is partially due to the superb passing attack the squad has. As most of us know an aerial attack is no good without a pair of ends that have the experience and guts to back it up, and men like "Rabbit" Thompson are just this kind.

With two more years to go here at Clemson Thompson should develop into one of the finest ends in the South, as fine as Clemson has ever turned out.

Two boys from Atlanta began and ended all boxing matches at Clemson in 1940. Bantamweight Milton Berry and Heavyweight Warren Wilson, both were from Atlanta.



Clemson's only undefeated football team roamed the gridiron right at the turn of the century, 1900. Members of that team were, front row, Pearman, Forsythe, G. P. Lewis, Walker, (captain), "Uncle Jake" Woodward, and Duckworth. Second row, Sadler, Kaigler, Bellows, George, and Blease. Third row, Lynch, Lawrence, Kinsler, Whitney, Grey, and Coach John Heisman. Fourth

row, Hill, Professor Riggs, J. B. Lewis, Greene, King, Hunter and Earle. No helmets were worn in those days and that accounts for the bushy hair style that all were wearing. The funny looking object around some of the players' necks is the nose guards used in the old days. (Picture courtesy of "Uncle Jake" Woodward).

# 1900 Team Is Only Undefeated Tigers In The History Of Clemson

## IPOAY Formed Last Year

The only team in the history of intercollegiate football at Clemson to see a perfect season was the team of 1900, coached by John W. Heisman. The Clemson Tigers during this year won six games and did not lose a single contest. During this perfect season the Heisman eleven beat Clemson's arch-rival, Carolina by a score of 51 to 0. The unbeaten team also took on and trounced Davidson, Wofford, University of Georgia, V. P. I. and Alabama.

This powerhouse of footballers was led by Captain J. N. Walker, one of the best tackles ever to play at the home of the Country Gentlemen, according to "Uncle Jake" Woodward who was also a member of the outstanding team. Mr. Woodward also stated that during the year of no defeats on the Clemson campus the Tigers had a halfback, Burt Hunter, who was better than the great Red Grange. Mr. Woodward said that he had seen Grange play and in his opinion the Tiger halfback was a better football player. Mr. Hunter is now retired and is living in Brunswick, Georgia.

During 1900 the season Clemson's opponents scored only ten points, while the ramping Tigers crossed the double stripes enough times to amass a total of nearly three hundred points.

Probably the most outstanding man after graduation on the team of 1900 was Claude Douthit who is now president of the American Hide and Leather Company in New York City. Douthit played tackle on defense and on offense he moved back to the fullback slot. Another outstanding member of the team was Jim Lynah who played end. Mr. Lynah is now retired from business and is chairman of the American Athletic Association. He worked with Du-

IPOAY, Clemson's student athletic association, was organized last year with a three-fold purpose: to provide support to the Clemson Athletic Department, to assist in upholding for Clemson a high athletic program. The organizational meetings arose out of some discontent among the students with the success of Clemson's football team. After investigating the overall athletic situation, the founders of IPOAY concluded that the whole student body should be more closely associated with the athletic program and should be given a chance to contribute directly to the program. They set about to organize the means to this end; the result was IPOAY.

The founders of the organization chose the name IPOAY to stand for the words "I Pay One A Year", which was to be the motto. The dollar a year was to go in large part to IPTAY's scholarship fund to bring worthy athletes to Clemson, and the remainder was to be used for intramural sports and running expenses of the organization. Each member

received a distinctive window sticker and a membership card.

During its first year IPOAY contributed \$575.00 to the scholarship fund. The members of the winning intramural teams were feted with a banquet at IPOAY's expense last May, and eighteen of the keys presented to these students were purchased by IPOAY. Movies of several of Clemson's football games were shown to IPOAY members last spring. A membership of 844 was attained.

During the summer a new sticker design for 1948-1949 was created, and the new stickers and membership cards were on hand for the students at matriculation. Lairs, which are the units into which members are grouped, were reorganized the latter part of September. The lairs are organized by companies among cadets and by barracks among the veterans.

The regional council, composed of its four officers and the three officers of each lair, recently adopted the following plan for disbursement of funds: 65 per cent to

IPTAY's scholarship fund; 20 per cent to intramurals; and 15 per cent to running expenses. No major disbursements have been made yet this year.

Several projects have been undertaken. An attempt is being made to have a large representation of the student body at the Citadel game in Charleston on December 4, by providing transportation and arranging for accommodations. Another project adopted again this year is the showing of football game movies to the members. Movies of the Presbyterian College, Mississippi State, and Carolina games and the Cotton Bowl game of 1939—in which Clemson defeated Boston College—have been run. As a third project, members of the regional council have worked with other campus organizations in preparing for homecoming.

In a recent membership drive A company and D company attained 100% membership. The total membership is now approximately equal to that reached last year.

### KAY'S SHOP

Next to Ballentine's Market

DRESSES, SUITS

SKIRTS, BLOUSES

HOSIERY, LINGERIE

### GENE ANDERSON'S DEP'T STORE

VISIT OUR COMPLETE LINE OF MEN'S

Ready-to-Wear

212-214 S. Main Street

Anderson, S. C.

YOU CAN'T BEAT VALUE



# These Men Are The Guiding Spirits Behind The Tigers

Behind every success on the gridiron there's a reason, and the big reason is that the coaches that direct the activities of the warriors on the field from the bench. There are many tricks to the trade that can only be acquired by experience and practice. Clemson is lucky to have the quantity and quality of capable mentors to direct the action of the Bengal squad. It is the coaches that must take the blame when the team is losing, and it is them that catch the brunt of the abuse from the howling spectators. Yes, Frank Howard, head mentor of the Tigers, made a very true statement when he said, "When they are winning they are your team, but when they lose they are always mine."

Luckily this season they have been "our" team, but let's look behind the curtain and see what lies behind the veil that has made the Tigs click in their games. In order to do an adequate job of this we will have to look at the records of the coaches that have guided the team to their successes.

## Head Coach Frank Howard

Frank Howard came to Clemson in 1931 as line coach under Jess Neely. When Neely left to go to Rice in 1940, Howard took over the coaching reins dropped by his predecessor and is currently serving his ninth year as head of the Tigs.

Baseball, rather than football was the chief interest of the folks down Alabama way in the early 1900's. Born in Barlow Bend, Alabama in 1909, Howard was raised on a farm and spent much of his spare time knocking the horsehide around in the surrounding pastures when there were enough to have a good game.

The Bengal mentor entered the University of Alabama in 1927 and participated in his first game when he was a sophomore. His role was primarily that of a reserve that season, but a regular berth awaited him the next season.

The nickname "Little Giant" was given him the next year as he held his first string position on the great Crimson Tide eleven who went through the season undefeated and whipped Washington State 24-0 in the Rose Bowl.

Neely, after watching Howard's play at Alabama, chose the "Little Giant" for his line coach. Upon Howard's shoulders, fell a man-sized job while guiding the Country Gentlemen forward wall for a nine year period, but the task increased many fold when he hopped in the driver's seat in 1940.

His teams during those eight years have won 36 games, lost 34 tilts and played to three ties. This record does not stand out in itself, but looks much better when the difficulties that he has been forced to overcome are considered.

## Backfield Coach, Covington McMillan

The full-time occupation of guiding the Bengal backs is aptly filled by Covington McMillan, who was a pigskin star at Tigertown during the 1923-30 era. After coaching at Griffith, Georgia, "Goat" as he is often called, travelled to Furman University where he roosted three years. He came to Clemson in 1937 and has been in the coaching ranks of the Bengals ever since with the exception of a four year hitch in the armed forces during the war.

McMillan, a master believer in statistics, helps with the scouting duties of the club.

## Russ Cohen, Back field

Russ Cohen, the newest addition to the coaching staff, came to Clemson a year ago after ten years at the University of Virginia where he had been backfield coach and chief scout for the Cavaliers.

Before joining the Virginia staff, Cohen was top athletic man at



C. McMILLAN



BOB JONES



BANKS McFADDEN



A. W. NORMAN



RUSS COHEN



HEAD COACH FRANK HOWARD—CLEMSON

COACH WALTER COX  
Clemson

L. S. U. and had also served as Wallace Wade's assistant when the Duke tutor was directing the gridiron activities of the Crimson Tide.

At Clemson, Cohen is especially talented in training potential backfield stars in the fundamental of the passing game. The backfield mentor serves as chief scout for the Bengals.

Another former Tiger performer now directs the Bengal linemen. He is Walter Cox, who was a regular guard on the 1939 Cotton Bowl team, the outfit that dumped Boston College 6-3 in one of the finest shows ever given in the New Year's Day event at Dallas. Immediately after casting aside his football togs, Cox joined the coaching staff. Joining the army in 1942, he served for a year, after which he was medically discharged.

Cox's duties are not limited to the gridiron. Comes springtime, he takes over the task of guiding the Clemson baseballers through their schedule.

**Banks McFadden, Assistant Coach**  
That great Cotton Bowl team of 1939 furnished us another coach in the form of Banks McFadden. "Bonnie" Banks, for his sterling performance was placed on the Associated Press All-American football team in 1939 and was chosen as a member of Chuck Taylor's All-American basketball squad for that same year.

He played professional football after leaving Clemson and like the rest of Tiger teachers, entered the army. He answered the call in 1942 and served 33 months before his discharge in 1945.

McFadden handles the Clemson frosh and serves as basketball coach during the off-season. His freshman team shows promise and

he should have several of his graduates on the first string of the varsity next year.

**A. W. Norman, Assistant Coach**

A. W. Rock Norman first appeared at Clemson in 1910 as freshman football, varsity basketball and track coach. One of the greatest athletes ever to perform at Roanoke College, Rock is assisting the Tiger freshmen squad this year and will as usual direct the 1948 cindermen. Norman was a member of the Olympic squad shortly after his college graduation and has many medals and trophies to show for his outstanding performances.

Coach Jones attended Clemson from 1926 until 1930 when he graduated. Coach Bob helped spark the Tiger eleven for three years at the end position. He made the All-State team in '28 and '29. While at Clemson Coach Jones did not confine his activities to football alone, for he played on the varsity basketball team for three years, two of these as

captain. Other than receiving All-State honors Coach Jones won the Norris medal for being voted as the best athlete at Clemson.

After graduating in '30, Coach Jones secured the job of freshman football coach. While holding this position Coach Bob Jones produced some excellent teams. When the football season drew to a close, Coach Jones took over the job of coaching the freshmen basketball team. After coaching the fresh-

man teams for nine years Coach Bob took over the position as end coach for the varsity.

Coach Jones drilled the Tiger ends in '40 but due to the war he was called to active duty. Incidentally that year was the year of the mighty Cotton Bowl Champions. While in ETO, Coach Jones was a Lt. Colonel and an infantry battalion commander.

While in service Colonel Jones distinguished himself by receiving the Silver Star, Bronze Star, Purple Heart, and The Combat Infantryman's Badge. After being discharged in '46, Coach Jones was made full Colonel and Commander of the 323rd Infantry Bn. of the National Guard with headquarters here at Clemson.

Coach Jones took up his 1910 position as end coach after being discharged from the Army in '46. Other than coaching football, Coach Bob Jones has been coaching the Boxing and Golf teams since he returned to Tigertown. With men like Coach Jones on Clemson's coaching staff, Clemson should travel "The Glory Road" for quite some time.

The Home of

—JANTZEN

—LEE

—ALLIGATOR

—BOTANY

—NORRIS CASUAL

—NUNN BUSH

—LAMB KNIT

—HOLEPROOF



SENECA, S.C.

Your Patronage is Solicited and Appreciated

## SORRELLS

REFRIGERATION AND  
ELECTRIC CO.

Electric Supplies — Radio Sales  
and Service  
Frigidaire Appliances  
Clemson Seneca





Clemson's new football stadium was nothing but a mass of South Carolina red clay back some four years ago. Big time football at Clemson brought the need of a new and modern stadium and

through the Clemson Athletic Association, the above excavation carried out the football dream here.

## Clemson Has One Of South's Most Modern Stadiums

By BOB BRADLEY

The Clemson Tigers have gone big-time football team in the past several years. With this increase of talent that chose Clemson as their school, a more adequate football stadium was needed.

No longer could the rickety old stands on the horseshoe of Riggs Field provide fans with their idea of good seating while seeing a jam-up football game. The old stadium and the big-time football just didn't go together. We didn't want to go back to small time football. There was only one thing to do—that was—build a new stadium.

A natural setting above the bottoms of the Seneca River was chosen and in 1944, spade work was begun. Much excavation had to be done before the first roll of concrete was poured.

By 1946, this most modern sta-

dium was topped off with the finishing touches. Not only could fans now come to Clemson and see big-time football, but they could enjoy themselves in the most comfortable of seats and everybody had a top notch view.

Now, instead of turning away fans who desired to come here, a 20,500 crowd can be accommodated. Threatening weather has deprived a full stand on several occasions since its opening.

On the old field, spectators were hardly above the playing field level because the stands were so low. Many of them had to sit in the end zone if they wanted a seat. Times have changed everything now.

Besides having one of the best seating arrangements of any stadium in many miles, a most modern press box is located on the east side of the field. There visiting press and radio have the

most up-to-date accommodation right at their elbow.

On the first floor of the press box is located two rows of so-called work benches where sport writers have at their reach benches for their paper and a non-obstructive view of the playing field. One half of the second row is also reserved for visiting pressmen and the second part of that row has facilities for telegraph senders so that a direct wire from Clemson to any part of the world can be arranged. This enables the game to go out as played.

On the second floor of this box are four sound proof radio booths. These are allotted out to radio stations wishing to broadcast the Clemson home games direct. On many occasions, these "originating" stations will act as "feeders" to other stations who are not able to do a direct broadcast.

On the front and in the middle of the second floor is a non-obstructive place where movies of the game can be taken. This place is reserved for one man from the Clemson Athletic office and a cameraman from the visiting team if so desired. In case of emergency, broadcast stations, public address system and other cameramen can be placed on top of the press box. Canteens are located behind the press box.

The Clemson Athletic Association felt that all of these conveniences were not enough for the visiting patrons. This past summer one of the most modern lighting systems in the South was installed in the stadium so that the working public would have a chance once or twice a season to see the Tigers in action.

Just what the next move on the part of the Athletic Association will be to improve the stadium is still in the dark. But when an improvement does pop into mind that will be an advantage to all concerned, you can rest assured that steps will be taken to improve on the present situation.

## School Design Plays Big Part In Life Of Practicing Students

By H. H. TARLETON, Jr.

School design plays an important role in the life of the practicing architects; with this in mind, the members of Arch. 302, Design Class tackled the problem of designing a "High School for Swissdale, Penn.," which is suffering from the not so uncommon increase of enrollment housed in antique or obsolete buildings. The design was to provide the usual requirements for the 10, 11, and 12 grades, such as a gymnasium, shops, Home Economics facilities, drafting rooms, 30 class rooms, an auditorium, administration offices, and janitor facilities. The site that was specified was located in a residential section of the city.

The jury, composed of Architects W. E. Freeman, Leon LeGrand, and B. J. Williams, all of Greenville, awarded 1st. Mention Placed to Raymond Price, Jim Cates, and Dick Wilkins.

## Ag School

(Continued from Page 6)

ized in undergraduate work and is favorably known for the quality of its undergraduate instruction. The Clemson School of Agriculture is unique in that a larger percentage of its students go to other institutions for graduate work than is usually the case for a college of Clemson's type.

Clemson's facilities for agricultural instruction are excellent. In 1936 the W. W. Long Agricultural Hall was completed with adequate laboratory, classroom, and teaching facilities for handling a large number of students. The faculty of the school is well trained and, coming as it does from all sections of the country, represents a variety of viewpoints.

Housed with the School of Agriculture is the staff of the Experiment Station, which also consists of men well trained in research, many of whom do part-time teaching. This adds further variety to the instruction, and the work in research supplies basic information of value in classroom.

The Clemson College farms, orchards, gardens, herds, and flocks of the Experiment Station furnish adequate demonstration of production, feeding, and management practices. During the summer vacations, Experiment Station projects frequently present outstanding opportunities for student employment.

## Clemson Has

(Continued from Page 7)

Clemson College now has fifty-five years behind her. Fifty-five years from now one thing seems certain: Whatever South Carolina is, that will Clemson be, for it is in her nature to be a continuously adjusting and serving institution.



Most recent improvement on the Clemson football stadium is the installation of lights, therefore bringing night football to the campus for the first time in the history of the school. The arcs are said to be some of the best in the South and fans would think that they are sitting out in the sun, but it is for the cool night air. This picture was taken at the Clemson-N. C. State football game on the night of October 2.

## Harper's 5 and 10c Store

"Home of the Student Co-Op"

Boys, fill your club boxes with candy from our choice selection of mixed candies.

CLEMSON, S. C.



## Dr. Daniel Drilled Good Grooming In Students For Years

(Editor's Note: The following article was written by the late Ben Robertson, noted author, journalist and Clemson graduate.)

South Carolina is a well bred state. It is gentle in its manners.

A great segment of this state, in a very considerable measure, has acquired its public behaviour from the long hours that Clemson men have put in, sitting through the years on the hard benches of the Clemson College Chapel and one of the men influencing them there has been Dr. D. W. Daniel.

Through nearly ten generations of student life, Dr. Daniel has insisted on manners, on decent behaviour, on a man making his best appearance.

The chapel was one of the earliest of Dr. Daniel's stages. A quarter of a century ago, the chapel played a more important part in Clemson life than it does now. One of the reasons for that is times have changed. Where we now live cosmopolitan lives, we formerly were obliged by our circumstances to live provincially. Travel was restricted and expensive and we had to remain much of our time at home. Instead of going places ourselves, we formerly had to bring people to us. So the chapel was Clemson's stage—the great world came to the chapel platform and went. That was the era of the Chautauqua and the Lyceum. We heard William Jennings Bryan and John Cowper Powys and a long line of famous men—all from the chapel platform. Cabinet officers have appeared there and politicians and the country's eminent scientists. The man who became famous with his story of the acre of diamonds lectured in the chapel.

But while all these celebrated persons came and went, Dr. Daniel stayed on. He introduced the visitors and he did more than that—he insisted that Clemson students listen. And they did listen. Through the sheer determination of Dr. Daniel, thousands of Clem-

son men have sat through hours of speaking, through hours of singing in the college chapel. And not all of the performers were Bryans. Many of them were men of indifferent ability and more than one singer on the Clemson platform has hit an off key. But to Dr. Daniel all this was of secondary importance. The important thing to him was that Clemson men learn to give a man a hearing—even an indifferent man. He was determined that Clemson men learn to control impatience, that they consider other persons as well as themselves.

It was a gigantic undertaking for one man.

In the early days, Dr. Daniel had to plead and threaten. Sometimes before a speaker appeared, he would step out on the platform and caution students. Sometimes after the speaker had departed, he would have a heart to heart talk with five or six hundred cadets. He would ask them, man to man, if they were proud of their catcall and shoe-suffling, if they thought their conduct had been fair.

Gradually through all this, Dr. Daniel developed a technique.

Gradually he increased his power. And he learned, too, in the process. He came to distinguish between times for him to hear cadet disturbances and not to hear them. Finally, he extended his influence to such an extent that his appearance of itself was sufficient to guarantee order. One glance from Dr. Daniel has saved more than one day at Clemson.

No wonder Dr. Daniel has such a name as a public orator. It was nothing for a man to address thousands after he had learned to quell Clemson with a look.

The important thing about Dr. Daniel's charm is that he acquired it through reasonableness. He insisted upon respect for standards upon respect for a person doing his best. He held Clemson men by an idea and an ideal.

He holds them still.

## By Their Words

"I can excuse you for forgetting high school algebra, but for heavens sake don't forget third grade arithmetic." . . . Prof. Brewster

"Some of you will pass, some of you won't. Most of you won't." . . . Prof. Harris

"With so many of your aunts and uncles dying, I'm going into the undertaking business after the war." . . . "Chief" Paschall

"This quiz will be fairly simple, but it won't be as simple as most of you." . . . Prof. Lippincott

"All the intelligent people I know in South Carolina are Wilkie Democrats." . . . "Rock" Calhoun

"We are going to have a long lesson tomorrow, boys." . . . Prof. Stanley

"Talk louder please, this information is not confidential." . . . Major Walthour

"He had some China Rum, two

drinks of which make a rabbit spit in a bulldog's face." . . . Col. Pool

"Give him a No. 8 pill." . . . Dr. Milford

"Better shut up. I see a Republican walking up." . . . Prof. Gee

"A mule has four legs. A cow has four legs. But a mule is not a cow." . . . Dean Earle

"Nice of you to come to class." . . . Prof. Waite

"I guess you boys think I don't have anything to do." . . . Dr. Milford

"Curved lines are more attractive than straight lines." . . . Dr. Daniel

"When I get a drawing with excess real estate on it, I grade accordingly." . . . Prof. Klugh

"I am just as damn mean as they say I am." . . . Prof. Ware

"I have a Phd and a Lld in cashing checks." . . . Judge Keller

### Ballenger Hardware Company

"Where You Get What You Want"

Friendly Service Since 1904

GENERAL ELECTRIC APPLIANCES

BENDIX HOME APPLIANCES

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

Phone 306

Seneca, S. C.

## Architects Visit Rock Quarry

By MEL BOOKER

The members of the two sections of Architecture 315, Building Construction, made their first Field Inspection trip of the current semester on Monday, Nov. 1, 1948. This trip consisted of a visit to the stone quarries and finishing plants at Elberton, Georgia. Dr. Colhoun conducted the 40 students and several faculty members on the trip which proved to be most beneficial and enjoyable.

Upon arrival in Elberton, the group was met by Mr. J. J. McLanahan, President of the Elberton Granite Industries, and host to the Clemson group while on this visit. The stone quarry was located several miles out of town proper. After unloading from the cars and admiring the enormous hole in the rock (quarry), Dr. Calhoun led the group to a vantage point and gave a most interesting account of the formation of this rock mass as well as the qualities and characteristics of the stone. After this introduction, the group was able to see the various processes necessary to remove the stone from the quarry and cut to the desired size. The trip to the quarry was concluded with a picnic lunch consisting of fried chicken, sandwiches, and fruit supplied from the Mess Hall. Mr. McLanahan satisfied our thirst with several cases of cokes, and in addition he brought along canned meat, pickles, onions, tomatoes, cookies, etc. which, needless to say, were consumed along with our ample lunch—no reflection on the Mess Hall.

After lunch, the group returned to Elberton, where they observed the polishing, trimming, and sand-blasting of the quarried stone into the finished product for monument usage.

The group returned to Clemson after having had an excellent time, and having acquired much pertinent knowledge.

## Hospital Design Is Finished By Seniors

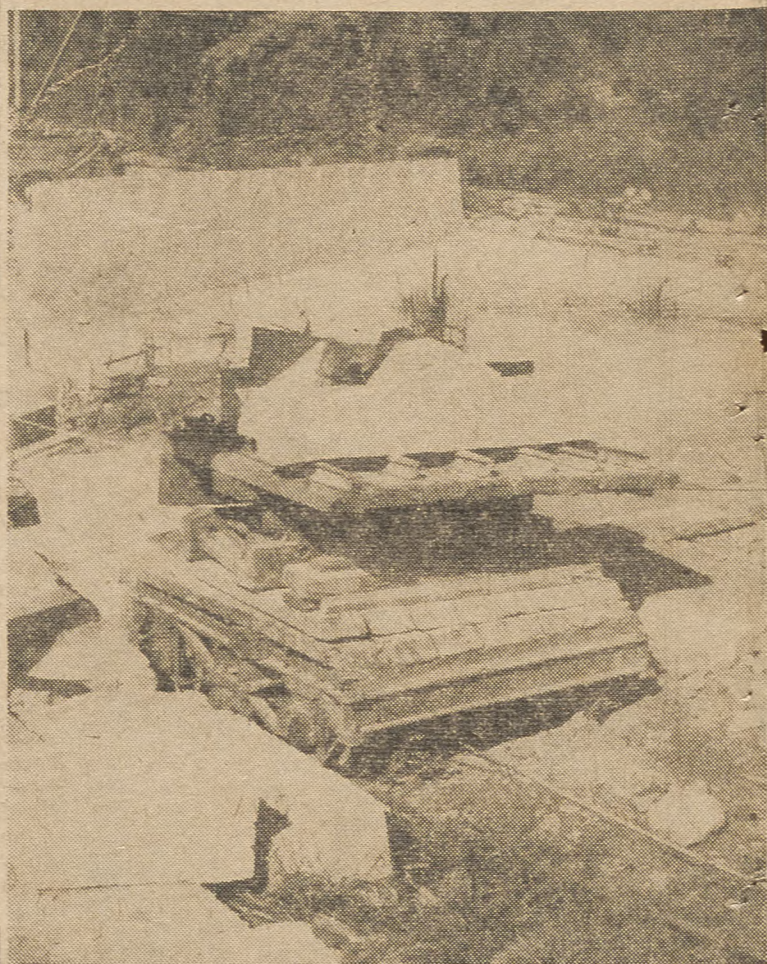
By H. H. TARLETON, JR.

Considered the most difficult type of building to design, because of the included mechanical equipment is the hospital required for a modern community. In the short space of five weeks, the members of the Senior Class, Arch. 401, have completed a commendable job.

The problem called for a "General Hospital" of 75-bed capacity, containing separate sections for medical, maternity, and surgical nursing. Each section had to be supplied with the necessary complements of corridors, waiting rooms, operating rooms, doctors' offices, scrub-up rooms, anesthesia rooms, baths, and toilets for patients, staff, and the public. Also, it was required that general services should include a kitchen, dish washing, dining rooms for staff and help, storage rooms for supplies and records, heater and fuel rooms, laundry, and autopsy room. The site was a 5 acre tract in a small Virginia city.

The jury, composed of Mr. Hardy Oliver, of Oliver & Dickson, Arch. of Columbia, Mr. Ed Wade, of Kuhle & Wade, Arch. of Augusta, Mr. Roark Vauston, staff Arch. of the S. C. Public Health Dept., of Columbia; Mr. W. M. Newell, Arch. Engineer of U. S. Public Health Service from Raleigh.

In the two-year period ending Sept. 30, 1944, the Officers Account Division of the Navy's Bureau of Supplies and Accounts wrote 567,552 checks for a total of \$63,524,300.47.



The boys of the architectural department recently made a trip to Georgia. One of their stops was at one of the many quarries that dot the Peach State. An accompanying story gives the trip in detail. (Photo by H. H. Tarleton).

## Minaret Club Was Started In 1917 Under Another Name; Lee Was The Originator

By JOHN McCULLOUGH

After delving into the past issues of the Clemson College "Taps" for some historic facts on the organization of the "Minaret" Fraternity, we find that as far back as 1917 and 1918 there was some form of organization called the "Gargoyle Club." Professor R. E. Lee was then head of the newly organized architectural department and remained as its

head until this past spring, when he retired. He guided the next architectural societies—in the year 1920 the "Sandy McDonald Club"—no record of organizations in 1921 or 1922—then in 1923, the immediate predecessor of the "Minaret" Fraternity. It was called the "Architectural Society" and remained as such until 1927.

In 1928, the "Minaret" Fraternity was formed and as its purposes these three sections were outlined: "First, it strives to bring the boys closer together by social contact; second, it sponsors lectures, by visiting architects and contractors, thereby giving the students some insight into the practical side of architecture; and third, the club acts as a governing body. All matters which come up in the department concerning the student are handled by the officers of the club." The club then was made up of all students in architecture, 59 in number. The officers were: J. W. Cunningham, Pres.; W. E. Mays, Vice-Pres.; M. D. Ware, Sec.-Treas.; W. K. Stallings, Scribe; and the following were included as honorary members: J. A. Hartel, H. K. Schuholz, W. D. Hodge, W. E. Glenn, W. W. Klugh, L. Tucker.

Now in its twentieth year, the Minaret Roll includes 62 members. Its creed or purpose has been reformed in time to become an honorary organization of top students in the architectural field. With an ever growing student body, the fraternity has widened its services extensively. Its Minaret Bulletin has become one of the most vigorous departmental publications on the campus. The whole Architectural Department is proud of the fraternity's accomplishments in its 20 years of growth.

The present officers are: P. H. Bultman, Pres., J. A. Lee, Vice-Pres., J. W. Inabinet, Sec., K. B. Koehler, Treas., F. F. Kay, Editor of the Minaret Bulletin.

The present Bulletin is edited by F. F. Kay.

## Local Art Work Is Shown In Greenville

By BOB THOMAS

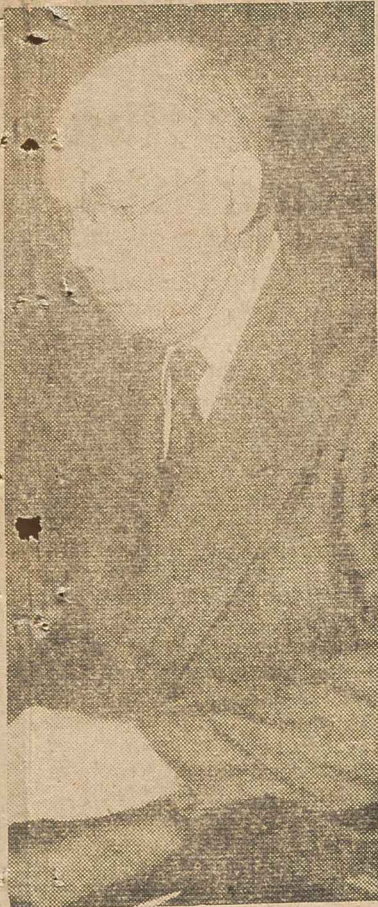
During the first fifteen days of October, the School of Architecture of Clemson College presented an exhibit of student work in the Civic Art Gallery of Greenville.

The first major exhibit of departmental work since the war, it included building designs, drawings, water colors, and models completed by the students of architecture. The exhibit included such outstanding works as "Nick" Nicholson's "Faith, Hope and the Shirt Off My Back", Sam Putnam's restaurant model, Bob Farmer's Model of an Architect's Building and Jack Thompson's restaurant. Many designs of various types of buildings, including a proposed "Faculty Hotel" for Clemson by "Hal" Riddle and another by "Nit" Sadler were to be seen. Another group of designs of special interest to Alumni and students were those of the proposed Architecture Building for Clemson. Both Badger Guasque's and Jim Cothran's were shown.

The exhibit was reported to have been thoroughly enjoyed by Greenville's citizens and the Gallery has invited the department to show additional exhibits.

Many of the works of the exhibits may be seen in the third floor corridor of Riggs Hall and we hope that "Home Coming" visitors will find their way to the Architectural Department.





In the past few years the Clemson mess hall has been converted into an up-to-date place. All of the old equipment was removed and new installed. The food is prepared under the most sanitary conditions under the capable direction of J.

G. Lindsey, left, and with the assistance of Miss Margaret Crowther, right. The photo in the middle pictures the large mess hall, one of three at Clemson. Around 2,500 students are fed three times a day in the mess halls.

## Mess Hall Shines With New Equipment and Lady Dietitian

### Air Force Pilots To Be Here

Two officer-pilots of the United States Air Force will establish headquarters at the ROTC Section to explain the career advantages and benefits open to college men under the Air Force's Aviation Cadet-Pilot Training Program.

The two-man team, one of several which are visiting universities throughout the country, is prepared to interview all interested applicants and to accept them provisionally for the twelve (12) months flight training course which leads to a pilot's rating and officer's commission with the Air Force.

Major Leslie McLaurin said that all male citizens between 20 and 26 1-2 years of age, who are in good physical condition and meet the educational requirements will be able to determine at once whether they provisionally qualify for pilot training. He said the team would be prepared to administer the Air Force aptitude examination to applicants.

Successful applicants receive flight training at Air Force Bases in Texas, Arizona and Louisiana, and upon graduation are given 2nd lieutenant commissions in the Air Force Reserve and aeronautical ratings as pilots and are assigned to active flying duty. Aviation cadet classes begin on March 1, July 1 and October 15 of each year, and the top graduates of each class are given 2nd lieutenant commissions in the regular Air Force. All graduates are asked to agree to serve a minimum of three years on active duty, and during the active duty period all have the opportunity to qualify for a regular commission.

Major McLaurin pointed out that the constantly expanding Aviation Cadet program provides an excellent career opportunity for young men who want to fly. After excellent training in modern aircraft of superior design and manufacture, plus concurrent academic instruction in administrative matters, an aviation cadet graduate moves immediately into a job of responsibility and high interest.

Earnings after only 12 months

To Clemson cadets the messhall and the kitchen carry a lot of tradition and a lot of memories.

J. G. Lindsey, present mess officer, has not only carried on the tradition but has helped make Clemson's mess hall one of the finest in the country.

Such has been the case since the beginning of Clemson. But it is hard to look at the messhall and the kitchen and their equipment without thinking back to the days when the first barracks was the only one erected and when swanky equipment for kitchens was not known.

Picture the scene as it was then. Between the two wings of the first barracks was the kitchen. It was not as long as the wings and therefore did not extend out behind the barracks. Just behind the kitchen was a sort of amphitheatre. It was here that all fights were held.

Cadets who though their animosity would eventually lead to blows chose a time and met in this arena and could always be assured of an audience. The windows of both of the wings of the barracks offered grandstand seats and a seat on the piles of cordwood back of the arena gave a grand view of the fracas.

The first messhall occupied the same position that the large messhall today occupies. It began beneath the guard room and extended only two thirds of distance that the large messhall now covers. Instead of the neat eight-man tables which are used in the messhall now, there were rough-hewn tables at which sat sixteen to twenty men. The seats were long rough wooden benches on the sides and stools at the head and foot of the table. The old rough cement floor of the original mess-

of training are approximately \$4,000 a year, and the officer-pilot also is entitled to numerous benefits to his advantage.

Basic phases of the training are given at four Air Force Bases in Texas. Cadets learn to fly in the two-place single-engine trainer known as the T-6 Texan. The final stage of the training is divided into single-engine and multi-engine instruction, the former in F-51 Mustangs and F-80 Shooting Stars at Williams Air Force Base, Arizona, and the latter in B-25's at Barksdale Air Force Base, Shreveport, Louisiana.

large in the middle and tapered on both ends. The crust was very hard and the center was very soft. This soft center was removed and balled up into a hard ball. With these balls the men at one table could lay down a box barrage or a rolling barrage as the situation called for. Another favorite trick started in the days when butter was cheap. The tapered end of the bread was cut off, hollowed out and filled with the butter that was left over from a meal. This was then covered with another piece of bread and pegged up under the table. The owner of this morsel was always supplied with extra butter.

Around the beginning of this century a character by the name of "Shorty" Schilleter was the chief steward. To the boys he was a tradition around the school. He was a big, fat, jolly person and liked by all. A typical, ruddy-cheeked Dutchman, "Shorty" was a hail-fellow-well-met to all the boys.

At the beginning of Clemson the idea of having cadets waiters started and has held since then. In 1920 there were forty-five student waiters, in 1942 there were one hundred and four, and today there are one hundred and ten. These waiters are paid by the messhall trust fund. This fund is provided for the operation of the messhall and can not be diverted to other sources.

In 1922 the messhall was enlarged to the present size of the large messhall. This enlargement was preceded by the total loss of the kitchen by fire on the night of January 13, 1921.

Up until 1924 the rules as to visitors in the messhall were very strict. Girls were not allowed

### "Coastal Inn" Is Soph Design Job

By H. H. TARLETON, JR.

A competition for a "Coastal Inn With Cottages" has been completed by the sophomore Arch. 202 Design Class. The problem required an inn containing 12 guest rooms, lounge and dancing room, and a restaurant and kitchen to serve 75 guests at a meal. Also, the usual storeroom and service facilities, plus a manager's suite, was included in the requirements.

The cottages, six in all, had to have 2 rooms and 2 baths each, and were located to provide each room with its own landscape. The main objective was to design the separate buildings in the same character without loss of scale on the given site of ocean front lots.

Receiving 1st. Mentioned Placed, Commended was Harry Turner's entry. This was followed by the drawing submitted by M. A. Rice, who was awarded 1st. Mention Placed. Other drawings of merit which received 1st. Mention were submitted by J. O. Cole, Kenneth Sanders, and Chip Crowe.

into the messhall at one time and a long rigamarole of red tape was necessary to gain admittance for any visitors. In 1924 the rule was changed to eliminate the red tape. Today the messhall and kitchen are the first places to be visited by visitors on our campus.

In the kitchen today are two pieces of equipment which date back to the latter part of the century. One is a coffee urn which is still in use and still serving its purpose very well. The other is a big pot which is almost as good today as it was when it was bought. The rest of the equipment has given way to newer and better implements bought.

Within the last several years it has been necessary to add two new messhalls. Today the three halls seat over three thousand boys and meals three times a day. The three rooms are joined by the public announcement system which has its microphone in the large messhall.

Several summers ago the kitchen was doubled in space. Cleanliness is one item which is given strictest attention.

### Field Trip To Greenville

By BOB THOMAS

Thirty students from Architecture classes 415 and 425 made a field trip to Greenville, on Wednesday, November 3. The purpose of the trip was to see a building of reinforced concrete design while it was under construction. The building in question was the new Sears Roebuck Retail Store. About 2-3 completed as far as the concrete structure is concerned, the building showed the students many practical applications of what their courses had taught. Among these were the placing of reinforcement, the construction of forms, insulation of ducts for air conditioning and the methods of both one way and two way reinforcement. The building, two stories plus a penthouse, showed clearly the use of drop-panel construction.

After having the job superintendent answer the multitude of questions, the party drove out the Spartanburg highway to the new Dixie Home Stores Warehouse. Here they saw examples of cold storage rooms in various stages of construction as well as seeing other examples of warehouse layout and construction.

### B. R. Tillman Makes First Contribution To Clemson Library

The Honorable Benjamin R. Tillman, former governor of South Carolina, United States Senator, and leader of the greatest agricultural movement in the history of South Carolina, made the first contribution to the Clemson College Library.

In the South Carolina collection now in the Clemson Library the book "History of the South Carolina Military Academy by Thomas," carries the following notation on its flyleaf:

"Clemson College Library—presented by B. R. Tillman. This is the first contribution to the Library of Clemson Agricultural College, May 1893. P. H. E. Sloan, Sec. and Treas."



# Library Did Not Have Separate Building Until Late 1937

The Clemson College Library was once a musty three room affair tucked away in one corner of the Administration Building. Its "stacks" held some 600 volumes of standard English literature and 250 devoted to scientific agriculture.

Today the stately Library Building is one of the first to greet visitors to the Clemson campus and behind its eight impressive stone columns are housed more than 60,000 volumes of every conceivable nature.

In 1894 the original Clemson College Administration Building was destroyed by fire and many of the Library's more valuable books were consumed by the flames. Several of Thomas Green Clemson's personal books were lost in the disaster. A move to replenish the library stacks got under way with the construction of the new Administration Building and within two years the number of volumes increased upward to 2,000, excluding government bulletins.

During these early years Clemson was attempting to build a library without a librarian. The Faculty Library Committee was responsible for the books circulated and the committee members alternated in "keeping" the Library.

In 1900 Mr. C. M. Furman, a graduate whose home was on the Clemson campus, became the first regularly employed Clemson librarian. Miss Lesesne Lewis and Miss Sue Sloan were employed in this capacity in 1902 and 1903 respectively. Miss Katherine Trescott became the librarian in 1905 and remained in the position until 1925, when the work was taken over by Miss M. V. Doggett.

It was during her six year term of office that Miss Doggett began the tremendous task of



recataloging the entire Library from the Dewey system to the Library of Congress classification. This work was completed ten years later.

The Library remained in the Administration Building until the interior of the Agricultural building was completely destroyed by fire in 1926. The following year this building was reconstructed as a Library, though most of the building was still occupied by the School of Agri-

culture and the Experiment Station.

Upon the completion of the magnificent W. W. Long Agricultural Hall in 1937, the Clemson Library finally secured a building of its own. It is located some two hundred yards east of the Administration Building and its imposing white columns form the first impression on strangers making their first entrance to the main portion of Clemson's campus.

In 1932 Miss Cornelia Graham, the present librarian, accepted the position and under her guidance the Library has made rapid strides in the past eleven years.

During this time all of the books in the departmental library have been catalogued and kept in a master file in the main library. The various departmental libraries however, are housed in their respective buildings. The Engineering and Architectural collection is in Riggs Hall, the chemistry collection is in the Chemistry Building, and the new Textile Building has its own specialized library to which its students have ready access.

A rental collection was inaugurated in order that more books of popular fiction and non-fiction might be secured for the

## Students Hold Class For Farmer Market

By H. H. TARLETON, JR.

In preparation for the type work we expect to do in this locality after graduation, the Arch. 301 Design Class held a five week competition for a FARMER'S PRODUCE MARKET. The Beaux Arts problem required a market building designed for the climate of this section of the country, which permitted the use of a light, airy, and open design. The site was a 300x350 foot lot on a main highway near a city similar to Atlanta.

The problem also required the joining of three major areas; a general market area, a dairy and poultry area, and a general staple goods area, each with its own building services. Accessibility from delivery areas as well as public parking was an important factor in the orientation of the building to the given site.

The designs submitted by Floyd F. Kay and H. H. Tarleton, Jr., were awarded 1st. mention Placed, Commended. Receiving 1st. mention placed were Sam T. Snoddy, Harry Hedgepath, E. H. Von Glahn, and Royall Norton.

convenience of the students and faculty. Several thousand books have been added as a result of this move.

In 1933 the Library became a full depository for government publications and now every publication distributed by the United States Government is bound and filed for reference purposes.

A staff of five full-time trained librarians, one temporary librarian, a secretary, three part-time helpers, and three student assistants is kept busy maintaining the library files, keeping the stacks in order, helping students with reference work, checking on overdue books, and keeping in perfect order the vast amount of literature going in and out of the building.

## THE PUBLICATIONS OF CLEMSON WELCOME YOU HERE

**Read All of the Latest Happenings  
About All of the Schools of the  
Campus in the Last Issues.**

**THE TIGER**  
(Student Publication)

**TAPS**  
(The Annual)

**BOBBIN AND BEAKER**  
(Textile Publication)

**SLIPSTICK**  
(Engineering Publication)

**THE AGRARIAN**  
(Agricultural Publication)

**BLUE KEY DIRECTORY**  
(Student Directory)

**"Y" HANDBOOK**  
(YMCA Publication)

**THE ALUMNI NEWS**  
(Alumni Magazine)

**ALPHA PHI OMEGA**  
(Club Directory)

**MINARET BULLETIN**  
(Architectural Publication)

**HANDBOOK**

**With the exception of The Alumni News, all of the above publications are for the students and by the students. Much time and painstaking work are placed in each edition by all concerned so that the readers might enjoy a more comprehensive thought of how each department at Clemson is improving. Read these publications and pass along words of encouragement to the staffs.**

## OCONEE INN

CLEMSON STUDENTS WELCOME

SENECA

SOUTH CAROLINA

Welcome Alumni

JOIN IPTAY AND BACK THE TIGERS

**HOKE SLOAN**

Outfitters of Clemson Men

## SENECA PHARMACY

We Welcome Clemson Students

SODA FOUNTAIN — ICE CREAM

DRUGS — PRESCRIPTIONS FILLED

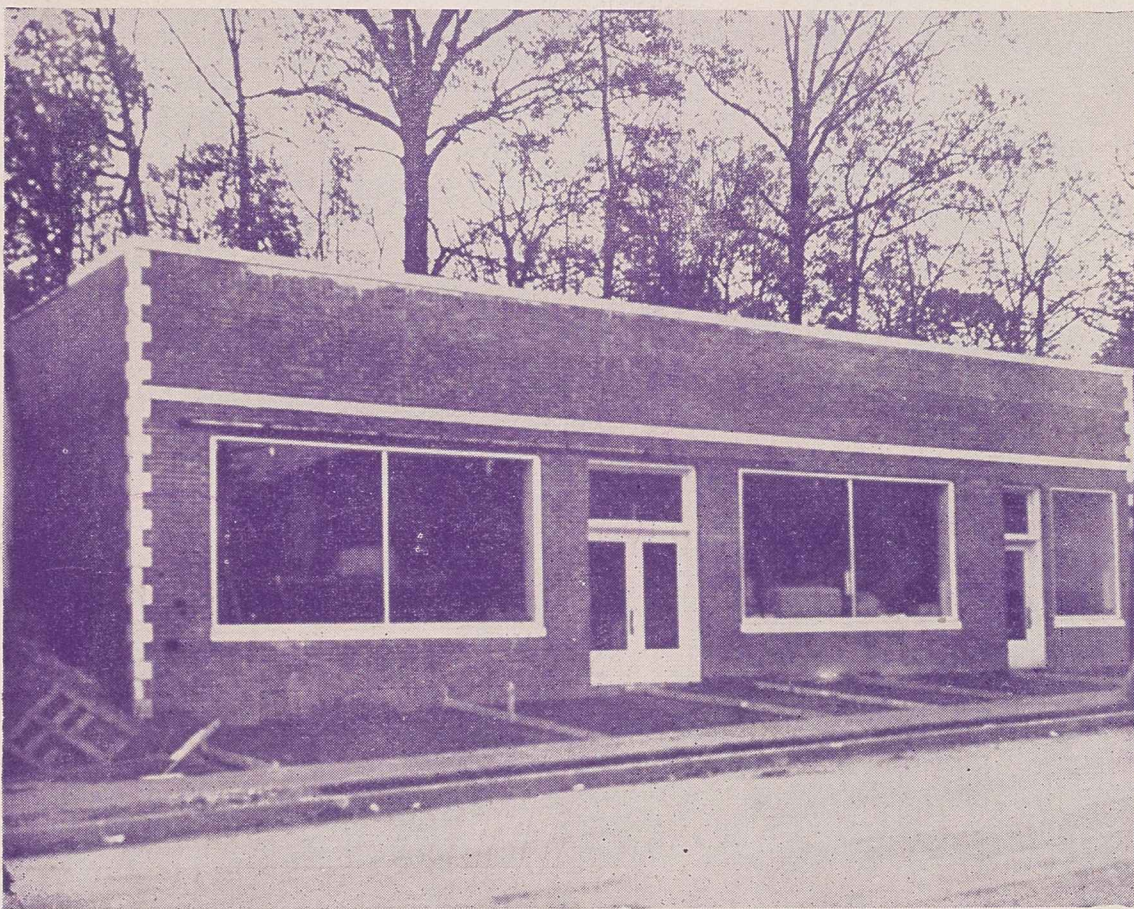
Friendly Service at All Times



# WELCOME ALUMNI AND FRIENDS



The staff and personnel of L. C. Martin Drug Company welcome visiting alumni and friends of Clemson to the campus for the Homecoming festivities.



We will soon be in our new bookstore, located just above the present store.



## L. C. MARTIN DRUG COMPANY

P. S. McCollum, Owner

The Official College Book Store

Clemson, S. C.



"IT'S GREAT ENTERTAINMENT"

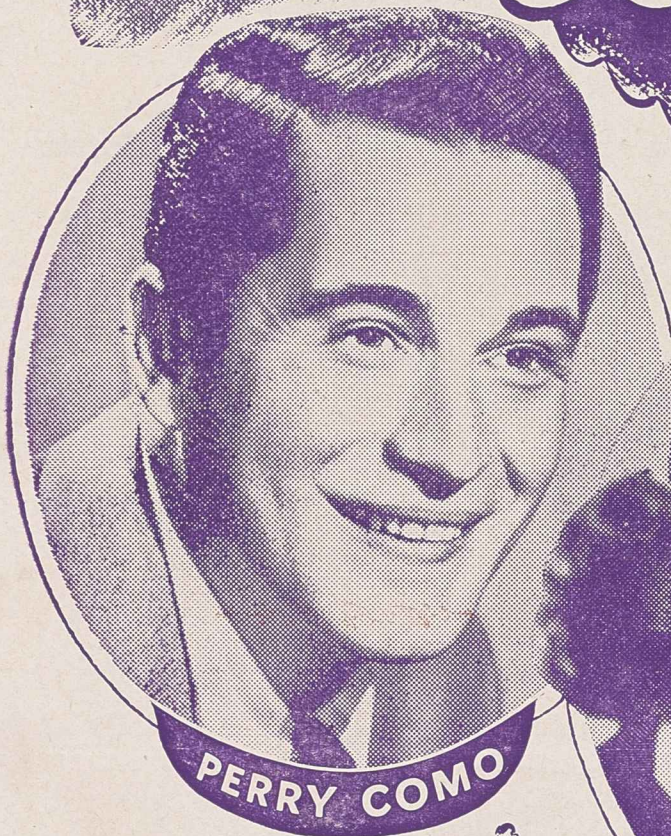
# Chesterfield

## SUPPER CLUB



Perry Como, Chesterfield's radio, recording, and motion picture star, teams up with lovely Jo Stafford and their new partner, pretty Peggy Lee, to make the Chesterfield Supper Club radio's outstanding nighttime show!

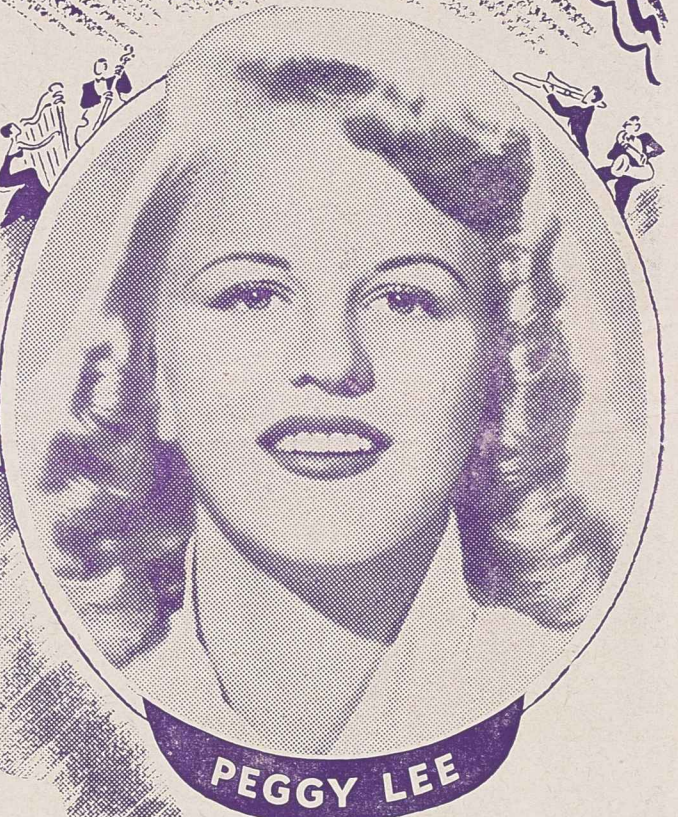
ALL NBC STATIONS



PERRY COMO



JO STAFFORD



PEGGY LEE

ALWAYS BUY **ABC CHESTERFIELD**  
MAKE YOURS THE MILDER CIGARETTE

MORE COLLEGE STUDENTS SMOKE CHESTERFIELDS than any other Cigarette . . . BY LATEST NATIONAL SURVEY

Copyright 1948, LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

# ALTMAN PRINTING COMPANY

**Complete Facilities for All Your Printing Requirements**

Phone 160

113 Townsend St.

Anderson, S. C.